

FBI

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

AA 1

USSR-U.S. ARMS TALKS COMMENCE IN GENEVA

LD121524 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 12 TASS -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting:

Negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on nuclear and space arms began here today with a meeting of heads of delegations.

As agreed during the Soviet-U.S. meeting at Geneva last January, the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and intermediate range -- with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. It was also agreed at that time that the objective of the negotiations will be to work out agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. If steps are agreed and taken along these lines they can ensure real progress along the road of terminating the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and ultimately eliminating nuclear arms completely.

The delegation of the U.S.S.R. is led by Ambassador Viktor Karpov who will at the same time represent the Soviet side in the group on strategic arms. Two other Soviet groups -- on space arms and intermediate nuclear systems will be headed by Ambassadors Yuliy Kvitsinskiy and Alexey Obukhov respectively.

Max Kampelman was appointed head of the U.S. delegation. He will also lead the U.S. side in the group on space weapons. Senator John Tower will be chief U.S. negotiator in the group on strategic arms, and Maynard Glitman -- the group on intermediate-range nuclear systems.

In the period ahead the delegations will hold plenary meetings twice a week in turn on the territory of the Soviet and U.S. missions. The next meeting will be held Thursday in the U.S. mission.

PRAVDA on Opening

PM131139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks in Geneva"]

[Text] Geneva, 12 Mar -- In keeping with the accord reached earlier, the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms began here today with a meeting of the delegation heads. The USSR delegation is headed by V.P. Karpov, and the U.S. delegation by M. Kampelman.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD GENEVA TALKS ANALYZED

LD121314 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva today. The governments and the public of the world, concerned over the present-day complex and dangerous international situation and aware of the pressing need to look for ways to lessen tension and to remove the threat of war, had been looking forward hopefully to those talks.

Their expectations are well-grounded because mankind has never before faced such a moral danger as nowadays. The world is groaning under the heavy burden of deadly armaments. According to rough estimates done by an expert of the U.S. Department of State, the USA has already amassed enough nuclear weapons to stage 600,000 Hiroshimas or 2,400 wars like the Second World War, which claimed 55 million human lives. Yet certain forces are planning the further escalation of the arms race and its extension into a new area, space.

The only sensible way out of this situation could be offered by an agreement between the confronting forces immediately to end the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear armaments, on earth, and to prevent it in space. This agreement could contribute to progress towards the accomplishment of an historic task of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and their prohibition for all times and the ultimate removal of the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet side is prepared to act at the Geneva talks in a businesslike and constructive manner, strictly abiding by the Soviet-U.S. accord of January 8, 1985, to the effect that questions of nuclear and space weapons should be examined and resolved in their interrelationship. The principled stand of our country at the Geneva talks was reiterated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on March 11, 1985: "We want termination rather than continuation of the arms race and, therefore, offer a freeze of nuclear arsenals, an end to further deployment of missiles; we want a real and major reduction of the arms stockpiles and not the development of ever new weapons systems, be it in space or on earth."

The Soviet Union firmly believes that the talks should be based on the principle of equality and equal security, precluding unilateral advantage for either side. Accord can only be reached on the basis of honesty and parity, without any attempt to "out-play" the other side and to dictate terms to it. The USSR does not seek unilateral advantage over the United States and the NATO countries or military superiority over them and expects its partner in the talks to display a realistic and constructive approach. "We would like our partners in the Geneva negotiations to understand the Soviet Union's position and respond in kind," Mikhail Gorbachev said. "Then agreement will be possible. The peoples of the world would sigh with relief."

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS

LD122144 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Stockholm March 12 TASS -- The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, which have begun in Geneva, may create prerequisites for better relations between the two great nuclear powers, stated Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish minister of foreign affairs. The Swedish Government will follow with great attention the course of the talks, says the minister's statement circulated here today by the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

We are also ready to contribute in the international arena to the attainment of positive results in the cause of curbing the arms race, the statement points out. The prevention of an arms race in space and termination of the arms race on earth though limitation and reduction of the amount of nuclear weapons, through the strengthening of strategic stability as well as through the ultimate destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere fully accord with Sweden's policy in the field of security and disarmament.

U.S. STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE CONDEMNED

PRAVDA Cites U.S. Critics

PM121505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Growing Disquiet: 'Star Wars' Plans Provoke Sharp Criticism Inside the United States"]

[Text] New York, 11 Mar -- Official Washington is continuing to demonstrate its reluctance to abandon its dangerous course of stepping up the nuclear arms race and extending it to space.

In an interview with NEWSWEEK, U.S. President R. Reagan clearly intimated that his proposed "strategic defense initiative" (which is what the "star wars" program is called in Washington -- TASS note), which envisages the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, is not regarded by Washington as a "matter for concessions" at the coming talks. Moreover, it emerges from his statements that, as well as creating a powerful space "shield," Washington also intends to accelerate the buildup of its arsenal of offensive nuclear arms, particularly by producing and deploying MX first-strike ICBM's. "MX missiles," he said, "are not a matter for concessions either. They are weapons that we definitely need."

P. Nitze, consultant on arms reduction talks to the U.S. President and the secretary of state, made a similar statement during an ABC newscast in which he confirmed that the "strategic defense initiative" cannot be the subject of any kind of agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The implementation of the administration's plans to create and deploy an ABM defense system with space-based elements may lead to an exceptionally explosive and unstable situation fraught with nuclear conflict, former U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown pointed out. The sensible alternative, he writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is for the Reagan administration to renounce its present goals. Until Washington changes its approach to the talks there is the danger that the previous important Soviet-American agreements in the arms control field will collapse and very little hope that new ones will be reached.

The administration has also been sharply criticized by Senator G. Hart for its course of building up America's nuclear might. During an interview with NBC television he stressed that the Reagan administration intends to use the talks with the USSR to attempt "to obtain new nuclear arms for itself." He condemned the White House's attempts to get Congress to appropriate funds for the MX program, pointing out that there "will be considerable opposition" on the capitol to the appropriation of resources for the implementation of this program.

Washington, 11 Mar -- "The Reagan administration's policy," THE WASHINGTON POST stresses, "may undermine everything that the USSR and the United States have achieved as a result of previous arms control talks, particularly the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems."

Senator Carl Levin writes in THE WASHINGTON POST: "History has repeatedly shown that attempts by one side to obtain advantages in the field of technology have forced the other side to take appropriate steps to prevent superiority."

U.S. Arguments Contested

PM111530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar "Military-Political Review": "The Threat From Space: On the Eve of the Geneva Talks; Washington Recruiting 'Star Wars' Proponents; Stopping Dangerous Plans"]

[Excerpts] The attention of the world's public is fixed on Geneva. Soviet-U.S. talks will start here the day after tomorrow. Is it worth stressing the hopes and aspirations that the world's peoples are pinning on these talks. They see a positive outcome to the talks as a real way of resolving the cardinal problems of the day, mainly removing the threat of nuclear war.

How have the sides approached the forthcoming dialogue? As far as the USSR is concerned, it has a clear and well defined position that has been set in a principled and authoritative way in recent speeches by Soviet leaders. Our country believes that despite the considerable difficulties that exist there are objective conditions for serious and fruitful discussion on the subject matter of the talks -- naturally, given the presence on both sides of goodwill, readiness to make sensible compromises, and understanding of the need to strictly observe the principle of equality and identical security.

Unfortunately, it must be stated that the United States has not yet taken the same approach to the talks or shown its goodwill. Washington continues to follow a course of dangerous confrontation, achieving strategic supremacy, and increasing its nuclear first-strike potential. The U.S. Administration is striving with particular stubbornness to implement its new aggressive program aimed at waging war in and from space. As a ranking official Pentagon spokesman stated the other day, President Reagan's proposal to develop an ABM system with space-based elements is "not a reserve program but the central question in U.S. military planning right up to the start of the next century."

Currently one often encounters warnings in the Western press, including the U.S. press, that the Geneva talks are hardly likely to be fruitful if the United States continues its line of preparing for "star wars." However, the Washington administration does not want to heed these sober voices. More and more of the Pentagon's practical actions in preparing to use space for military purposes are becoming known. Thus, the USAF intends to purchase 10 improved Titan 3407 rockets for launching military satellites into space. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that development is progressing successfully on longwave and infrared target detection and identification systems and on superpowerful computers intended for immediate calculations when guiding space weapons to targets. And in general, the newspaper stresses, the Pentagon strategists are now more concerned by the question of how many orbiting combat stations the United States needs to have sufficient might to inflict strikes on all Soviet missile ranges at any time.

In planning "star wars," Washington is striving to include its NATO allies and Japan in the implementation of these dangerous plans. This desire is undoubtedly dictated by a wish to win political support in the international arena and present its program for the militarization of space as the bloc's common platform. The United States is also not averse to sharing the burden of material spending with its partners and exploiting their scientific and technical potential. There is another reason for involving West Europe in the "strategic defense initiative." It is hidden and not spoken of openly in Washington. But it is obvious nonetheless. Overseas they have not renounced the idea of waging a "limited" nuclear war on the European Continent. Siting its first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe and creating a space ABM system with its allies' help, the Pentagon might resort to such a war in practice.

The most active efforts have been made to work on the allies in this connection. Lies, disinformation, and deceit have been brought into play. Washington has dispatched envoys to conclude advantageous contracts and has started to exert undisguised pressure. The "brainwashing" campaign has involved Defense Secretary Weinberger; Keyworth, presidential adviser on scientific questions; Lieutenant General Abrahamson, leader of the organization for implementing the "Strategic Defense Initiative"; and other Washington officials. Even on the very eve of the talks, THE TIMES reported, members of the U.S. delegation en route for Geneva will stop over in Brussels and deliver "explanations" of U.S. strategy at NATO headquarters.

Just what "arguments" are the apologists of star wars putting forward in recruiting assistants from among the NATO allies? This is well known: They are trying to convince the population of the West European countries, like all mankind, that the Reagan "initiative" is purely a "research" effort and that if a space ABM system were created, it would save the world from the nuclear threat and West Europeans could count on a U.S. "space shield."

All these claims are nothing but sophisticated propaganda manipulations. The statements that it is purely a question of "research work" do not stand up to any criticism. Practice shows -- and repeatedly has done -- that the appearance of a new type of weapon is always preceded at first by the research stage. In particular, that was the way the creation of Pershing II and cruise missiles began. It would be naive to believe in the "defensive" nature of space weapons, which their supporters are so zealously proclaiming. Space-based laser, particle beam, and missile weapons can be used both against enemy missiles and against targets on earth. Even the U.S. "hawks" make no secret of that. For instance, USAF Chief of Staff General Gabriel has stated: "Space is ultimately the most advantageous position." So the notorious "space shield" is in fact turning into a space sword.

As far as the "space shield" for Western Europe is concerned, its illusoriness is obvious even to the untrained eye. The creation of an "absolutely impenetrable shield," which the Pentagon is trying to make the West Europeans believe in, has been proved to be impossible. The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU has rightly written in this regard: "First, in human history the development of offensive weapons has always outstripped the development of corresponding defensive means. Even if space defense is really created, an enemy could sharply increase the number of cruise missiles...or create a new type of missile with a low flight trajectory...." In other words the "space shield" will not strengthen, but, on the contrary, will weaken the West European countries' security, will create an additional threat to them, and will hitch them even more strongly to Washington's militarist harness.

Bogachev on Burt Article

LD112058 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 11 Mar 85

["New Inventions by Richard Burt" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. Administration, having taken a course towards creation of a first disarming strike capability and having worked out plans for the deployment of a U.S. large-scale anti-missile defence system which is called upon to make a U.S. aggression against socialist countries "acceptable" or even "expedient", is now coming forward with hypocritical explanations of the causes of the sharp aggravation of the military-and-political situation in the world.

Thus, Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, in an article in the London TIMES, asserts that it was ostensibly the Soviet Union, and not the United States, that was the initiator of an arms race in space. The representative of the administration, which has repeatedly described the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems as a pseudo-agreement on arms control and which quite recently announced its intention to abandon the agreement, is now stating that the main task of the U.S. delegation at the talks in Geneva will be to put a stop to the erosion of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Really the representative of the U.S. Department of State in this article shatters all records of propagandist assertions about the goals of Washington's foreign policy.

Upon reading Burt's article, one would think that it was not the United States to be the first to deploy operational anti-satellite armaments with nuclear warheads on Kwajalein and Johnston Islands in the Pacific Ocean and that it was not Washington that unilaterally broke off the talks with the USSR on anti-satellite arms. In a propagandist arduor, Richard Burt tried to enter into polemics with THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper which quite justly pointed out that the Soviet Union constantly had to catch up with the United States in all major movelties in the field of armaments from the first nuclear bomb to high-accuracy multiple warheads.

According to Burt, the attainment of the objectives of the talks in Geneva -- to prevent an arms race in outer space and to end it on earth -- should be starred with the deployment of U.S. arms in the near-earth space and with a further build-up of strategic nuclear systems on earth.

The propagandist tricks by representatives of the present U.S. Administration have one aim -- to try to conceal from the world public the true essence of the President's "strategic defence initiative": an anti-missile shield for the aggressor and a "limited" nuclear war for Europe.

U.S. ESTABLISHES CHEMICAL WARFARE COMMISSION

LD121617 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The White House has announced a series of appointments for the Chemical Warfare Review Commission, set up by a special order of President Reagan several weeks ago. The task of the newly established commission is to motivate the "need" for further building up the enormous chemical arsenals of the USA.

To rule out the possibility of any "unpleasant surprises" and to ensure the adoption of the recommendations desired, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the president for national security affairs, and Alexander Haig, former secretary of state, both well known for their active support of Washington's militaristic programmes, were included in the commission, formally considered an independent one.

Already at this stage it can be said with certainty that the commission considers "wise" the Reagan administration's plans for intensive preparations for chemical warfare. The White House and the Pentagon hope that this will help them get through Congress requests for new budget appropriations of 1.3 billion dollars for chemical weapons for the 1986 fiscal year. This astronomical figure includes, specifically, funds for the flow production of the latest binary munition affecting the nervous system. The chemical arsenals of the USA already contain 150,000 tons of combat toxic agents.

KULIKOV INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW PACT, YALTA

AU121557 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Mar 85 pp 1, 6

[Interview "given especially to RABOTNICHESKO DELO through NOVOSTI by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries"; time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] May 1985 is a remarkable period because of two anniversaries. Almost simultaneously with marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all of progressive mankind will mark the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. What else, in addition to the coincidence in timing, connects these events?

[Kulikov] The dates 9 May 1945 and 14 May 1955 are without exaggeration remarkable dates in our time. They characterize with a special brightness the great road traveled by the people of the fraternal socialist countries in constructing and defending socialism.

It is deeply symbolic that after the 40th anniversary of the victory we will mark the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. There is an organic connection between these events. By inflicting a devastating defeat on the enemy in World War II the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the leadership of the CPSU, defended the freedom of the socialist motherland and the cause of October. The defeat of fascism marked the beginning of deep socioeconomic and political transformations in many European countries, and asserted the socialist system in these countries.

The formation and consolidation of the world socialist system was implemented in a difficult situation: Imperialism, despite the fact that it lost its domination at the end of the war, did not relinquish its striving to destroy socialism by force. It began intensive preparations for a new war, this time, however, against the entire socialist community. The war threat increased especially in 1949 with the creation of the aggressive NATO bloc of imperialist states.

Hence the fraternal European socialist countries were forced to adopt the necessary responsive measures in order to defend their peoples' socialist achievements. In May 1955 they united in the defense organization of the Warsaw Pact. From that moment, for 30 years now, it has been a reliable means of ensuring the collective security and nonviolation of borders of the member-states, as well as a decisive factor in defending peace and socialism.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Please analyze briefly the basic results of the Warsaw Pact's activity during the 30 years of its existence.

[Kulikov] First, I would like to stress that signing the Warsaw Pact was an exceptionally timely and farsighted step by the fraternal countries. Our defensive military-political alliance is a strong shield of socialism. It is an insurmountable barrier against imperialism's aggressive strivings.

Mankind has repeatedly witnessed how the Warsaw Pact states with their decisive and joint actions have foiled the attempts of imperialism to push people toward a new war, and therefore with full justification we can maintain that the main result of Warsaw Pact activity during the 30 years of its existence is to secure peace and prevent a new war. It was precisely through the efforts of the fraternal countries that the tragic circle of world war, followed by a short peaceful repose, and then a new world war was broken.

Now the Warsaw Pact states are doing everything possible to prevent the renewal of this circle. It is to this goal that their proposals in recent years have been aimed. Such were the proposals to sign a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual nonuse of military force, on reaching an agreement to mutually not increase and reduce the military expenditures, on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, and so forth.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Recently in the West there are frequent statements and articles on the "negative" influence of the decisions of the Crimean and Potsdam conferences on the destiny of postwar Europe. According to this "thesis", the conferences were the source of disagreements in Europe. What can you say about these statements?

[Kulikov] First, this is a malicious distortion of historical truth. The truth of the matter is that neither Yalta nor Potsdam envisaged any division of Europe. The so-called division of the continent would not have appeared if all states represented at the Crimean and Potsdam conferences, and I mean the United States and England, had consistently struggled for implementing these conferences' decisions. Regrettably, our former allies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition very soon "forgot" their obligations. Furthermore, despite the obligations that had been assumed, they created the aggressive NATO bloc and included the FRG in the bloc. This in practice meant the division of Europe.

What are the goals of the "critics" of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements? First, to discredit these agreements and clear imperialism of the blame for the increasing international tension and the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, implemented by imperialism.

The other goal is to prove the "injustice" in the postwar regulation of Europe's political and territorial issues and revise the results of the war and the postwar development of the continent. On a worldwide scale, this also is the main goal, about which they are sincerely talking in the West, namely of, "liberating Eastern Europe," which means to destroy the socialist system in this region's countries.

However, the reactionary imperialist powers and the militaristic and revanchist circles in the West will not succeed in destroying the foundations of the building of Europe's postwar status quo. The decisions of the Crimean and Potsdam conferences are the international treaty-legal basis on which European and world peace have depended for 40 years now. They reliably block the road of all kinds of revanchists and prevent the attempts of the hostile forces to destroy the fraternal socialist community.

In addition, Yalta and Potsdam are examples of effective political cooperation by states with different social systems. The lessons of history show that world peace can be protected only through the efforts of all states and peoples, regardless of their social system.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has repeatedly stressed that mankind's history has charged socialism with the difficult and responsible mission of protecting peace and life on the planet. What is the role of the Warsaw Pact in the present complex international situation?

[Kulikov] Some 30 years ago the fraternal socialist countries united their efforts and their political, economic, and defensive power with the goal to prevent the attempts of the military adventurers to detonate the world and push people toward a nuclear catastrophe. For 3 decades the Warsaw Pact has been serving these noble goals. It is an effective instrument in implementing the peace-loving course of the European socialist countries. This is the historical mission that it has been successfully implementing.

Naturally, the present international situation is considerably more complex. The imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are striving to finally bury detente and eradicate its fruits from the memory of people. They are conducting an unprecedented escalation of arming, primarily nuclear arming. The United States and some of its allies do not even hide the fact that with their actions they aim at achieving military superiority. Under these conditions the Warsaw Pact member-states are compelled to make great efforts in order to prevent the beginning of a new, this time nuclear war. They advocate a serious and equal dialogue between states with different social systems, and negotiations at which the two countries will clearly recognize their high responsibility and strive toward positive results.

The states of the Warsaw Pact are not striving toward military superiority, but will not allow themselves to be subjected to somebody else's military superiority. Therefore, the achievement of an approximate military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO has such great importance as a stability factor.

Adopting the necessary measures of strengthening their defensive power, the states of the Warsaw Pact are steadily implementing a peaceful policy on a broad scale and propose important initiatives for strengthening and defending peace. Especially significant is the fact that these proposals are finding a broad response and support among all peace-loving states and people.

The new talks between the USSR and the United States on the whole complex of issues related to nuclear and space weapons, initiated by the USSR, offer a real opportunity to improve the international climate. It is already clear that these talks will not be easy.

At the time when the USSR advocates businesslike talks and a serious attitude toward them, as well as a strict observation of the goals marked at the Geneva meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, the U.S. side is talking about insurmountable difficulties and repeatedly speaks about years of fruitless discussions. Furthermore, the United States is adopting steps that prevent constructive talks. I mean first of all, the broadscale program implemented by the United States, which is aimed at militarizing space and creating an antimissile defense with space-based components. In addition, the United States has not canceled even one military program aimed at achieving military superiority.

For its part, the USSR is ready to honestly meet them halfway. Time will show whether the United States is ready to do the same.

FOREIGN NEWS MEDIA REVIEW CPSU PLENUM RESULTS

LD122046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Foreign news media are publishing detailed reports on the results of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In their comments on the speech delivered at the plenum by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the press stresses that the strategic line worked out at the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums was and remains unvarying: It is a line toward acceleration of the country's social and economic development, and, in the foreign policy sphere, it is a clear and consistent course of peace and progress.

An official spokesman for the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared that in Beijing the positive assessment expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the question of the development of relations between the PRC and the USSR was noted with satisfaction.

ANNIVERSARY OF DELHI NONALIGNED SUMMIT NOTED

PM121231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Korovikov: "Topical Even Today"]

[Text] Delhi, 11 Mar -- It was 2 years ago, on 12 March, that the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries ended in the Indian capital.

This summit meeting, chaired by Indira Gandhi, lasted nearly a week. It discussed in detail the keenest and most vital problems of the present day -- the threat of world war, the arms race, the establishment of a new world economic order, and the struggle against vestiges of colonialism, racism, and neocolonialism. Coordinated decisions reflected in the conference documents were adopted on all these problems. They confirmed and gave specific form to the movement's anti-imperialist course and its active desire to seek to ease international tension and strengthen mutual understanding.

The words that issued from the forum's Delhi appeal 2 years ago sound even more topical today: "The crisis that now threatens our civilization is historically unprecedented. Great tasks require wise solutions. We urge the great powers to renounce distrust and to conduct frank, farsighted talks in a spirit of general goodwill with a view to reaching agreement on various disarmament measures and finding a way out of the aggravated economic crisis that threatens us all. The members of the Nonaligned Movement are prepared to use their joint efforts to do everything possible to assist this process."

It is in this direction that the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement are making their efforts. Since the time of J. Nehru, the principles of the Nonaligned Movement have been at the basis of India's foreign policy. In recent months India and its new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, have been adopting a number of initiatives on the implementation of the decisions of the Delhi conference. The meeting this January of six heads of state and government in Delhi also reaffirmed the Nonaligned Movement's aims and tasks and gave them specific form. Special attention was paid to the prevention of the militarization of space and a total ban on the production of nuclear weapons.

In February the Indian representative, as chairman of the UN Security Council, suggested that the United Nations step up its actions to prevent the nuclear missile arms race and prevent world catastrophe.

A conference of the Nonaligned Movement's coordination bureau was held in New York recently and sharply condemned Israel's aggressive new actions in Lebanon and supported the demand for restoring that long-suffering Republic's full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In connection with the 2d anniversary of the Delhi meeting the Indian press is noting that the Nonaligned Movement now includes 100 countries with a population of over 1.5 billion. The 1983 conference undoubtedly helped to strengthen its positive role in the international arena in the struggle for a better future for all mankind. The newspapers cite the concluding words from Indira Gandhi's speech at that conference: "Our world is small, but there is place in it for us all to live in peace and concord."

U.S. SEEN 'UNDERMINING' LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

LD121322 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- The third session of the United Nations preparatory committee for an international sea-bed authority and a Law of the Sea tribunal opened in Kingston, Jamaica, Monday. The delegates to the session will continue discussing different questions, including organizational and procedural, pertaining to the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention signed to date, according to U.N. figures, by 158 states and other legal subjects, that is, practically all states on five continents with few exceptions.

That important international document was adopted with account of the interests of all groups of states and peoples. It resolves substantive issues concerning the legal regime of seas and oceans, defines the rights and obligations of all states, creates a streamlined system for international legal regulation of the basic types and forms of utilization of the expanses and resources of the world ocean. In the opinion of the international community reaffirmed at the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the convention is an example of a negotiated settlement of major and complex problems and makes an important contribution to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation on the seas.

The United States which refused to sign the documents and some of its Western allies, primarily, Great Britain and the F.R.G., are making intensive attempts at undermining the convention. They are striving in the interests of their monopolies for a unilateral division and seizure of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floors, the resources which the convention declared to be a common heritage of mankind, and are trying to undermine the very foundations of the use of the world ocean as a sphere of international cooperation for the benefit of the living and succeeding generations.

U.S. VETOES UN RESOLUTION ON ISRAELI 'TERROR'

LD122048 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 12 TASS -- The U.S. has again exposed itself as an accomplice of the Israeli aggressors who commit outrages in Israeli-occupied south Lebanon. During the discussion at a session of the U.N. Security Council of the situation in the south of that country which has aggravated as a result of the terror unleashed by the Israeli invaders, a U.S. delegation vetoed a draft resolution denouncing Israel's repressions against the civilian population of south Lebanon.

U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA HIT

LD121328 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev:

Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he was ready to support economic sanctions against Nicaragua, the American television company CBS reported Sunday.

The Republican senator from Indiana is clearly being hypocritical in a bid to create the impression that the United States is only considering possible economic measures against the Nicaraguan Government. In reality the Washington administration has long been taking hostile actions against the economy of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The latest example of such subversive activity is the blocking on the insistence of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz of a loan which the Inter-American Development Bank intended to grant to Nicaragua for the needs of its agriculture. News agencies write that the Inter-American Development Bank and other Washington-controlled financial institutions have virtually ceased to supply credits to that country.

Moreover, the United States is trying in every way to hinder supplies of raw materials and fuel to Nicaragua and disrupt the export operations that are vital to the economy of that country. The import of Nicaraguan sugar to the U.S. has virtually stopped. Recently U.S. authorities have prevented Ecuador from delivering a large quantity of oil to Nicaragua to disruptions in the operation of several productive enterprises there.

In all, according to the Nicaraguan new agency ANN, Nicaragua has lost over 500 million dollars over the past four years as a result of the U.S. economic blockade.

To that one should add the losses resulting from numerous acts of sabotage staged by U.S. hirelings, Somocistas, against Nicaragua's economic installations, including the piratic operations carried out under the direct supervision of U.S. CIA -- the mining of the ports of the republic and raids from the sea on oil storage facilities and other coastal installations.

This means that the case in point is a veritable economic war on Nicaragua, the war that has become an integral part of the mounting aggression of the White House against that sovereign country. The war that is at variance with elementary principles of international law and generally accepted norms of relations between states.

GANDHI VISITS USSR EMBASSY TO EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

LD121618 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- The Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi visited today the USSR Embassy in New Delhi and honoured the memory of Konstantin Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Rajiv Gandhi made an entry in the book of condolences.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT POSTPONED

LD111810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- By mutual agreement of the two sides, the visit to the USSR by P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian defense minister, planned for mid-March, has been postponed for a while.

U.S. SUPPLIES INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT TO PAKISTAN

PM111538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pentagon Bridgehead"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 Mar -- The United States is conducting the intensive militarization of Pakistan. The Pakistani Army and Air Force are being reequipped with U.S. military hardware and the country's Navy is being expanded.

General Ziaul Haq's regime, India's PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL reports, has secured the first consignment of Cobra military helicopters fitted with equipment for the reception of military information from U.S. spy satellites. The press reports that Islamabad is now preparing to acquire Hawkeye-type long-range electronic intelligence-gathering aircraft in the United States and in continuing work to create its own atomic bomb.

This buildup of Pakistan's military potential is required by Washington not only to support the Ziaul Haq regime and wage the undeclared war against Afghanistan using mercenaries. The United States, as the weekly NEW WAVE stresses, has turned the country into a major military bridgehead in the Indian Ocean. U.S. electronic intelligence ground complexes are being prepared for deployment there.

BAYBAKOV MEETS BULGARIA'S FILIPOV IN MOSCOW

AU122104 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow to attend the funeral ceremonies for Konstantin Chernenko met Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

During the friendly talk questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Dinstur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

POLISH OFFICIAL DESCRIBES TRADE WITH USSR

PM110820 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 85 (Signed to Press 25 Feb 85) p 22

[Article by W. Szymczak, trade counsellor at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, under the rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "Poland-USSR: Creative Cooperation"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Equitable and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation is developing successfully between the USSR and Poland. W. Szymczak, trade counsellor at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, told our correspondent about the results of Poland's trade with the Soviet Union during 1984.

Trade with the Soviet Union makes up more than one-third of Poland's foreign trade turnover and is an important factor in ensuring the continuous functioning of the Republic's national economy. In 1984 the volume of foreign trade between our countries exceeded R11 billion.

The very structure of our exports to the USSR is favorable: As much as 60 percent are machines and equipment; exports of these to the Soviet Union totaled R2.5 billion last year.

As always, shipbuilding products constitute the largest category of Polish exports to the USSR. Deliveries are now being made within the framework of an agreement for the current 5-year plan under which Poland will build many ships of various kinds for the Soviet client -- ranging from trawlers and refrigerator ships to vessels and platforms used in geological prospecting work and shelf oil extraction. It is known that shipbuilding in the West is going through a profound and protracted crisis which is prompting not only the closure but also the liquidation of a significant proportion of yards. However, in Poland, thanks to orders from the USSR and other socialist countries, this sector is developing successfully and setting the tone for scientific and technical progress in Polish industry.

Last year 2,180 freight cars were built for Soviet railroads. I would like to point out that, in all, People's Poland has supplied the Soviet Union with tens of thousands of cars, chiefly freight cars. In 1984 we supplied 6,400 Nysa and Zuk vans and a considerable amount of other equipment.

Raw materials: coal, rolled ferrous metals, copper, sulfur, soda ash, and others, account for more than 20 percent of Polish exports to the Soviet Union. Thus, last year's coal deliveries reached record volumes for the entire history of Polish-Soviet trade.

Consumer goods account for almost one-fifth of Poland's exports to the Soviet Union. In 1984, for example, sewn and knitted goods worth more than R170 million, several million pairs of footwear, a considerable quantity of textiles, furniture, kitchen equipment, and perfumes were delivered. Medical supplies, which Soviet clients received from Poland to the tune of R290 million last year, are a major category in our deliveries.

Regarding Poland's imports from the Soviet Union, diverse machine-building products and equipment for power generation, light industry, transport, and construction are imported in addition to petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas. Last year in particular, we imported several hundred Kamaz trucks, deliveries of which will again increase this year. Some 3,000 Lada passenger cars were imported. Incidentally, within the framework of production collaboration we supply the USSR with braking equipment, chassis, and standardized transmissions and cardan shafts for trucks and with lighting equipment, and other instruments for passenger cars.

A considerable amount of agricultural equipment comes from the USSR. In 1984 more than 10,000 tractors were delivered to us, and several tens of thousands will be imported during the entire current 5-year period.

I would particularly like to single out reciprocal deliveries of commodities over and above the contracts quotas agreed to earlier. They are carried out with a view to improve the supply of a number of vitally important raw materials and foodstuffs to Poland and enhance Poland's export potential.

Poland participates in the construction of a number of integration projects on USSR territory, including AESes. Thus, our participation in AES construction is valued at almost R400 million, thanks to which 108 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will be supplied from the Soviet Union over 20 years. This amount of energy will save Poland almost 9 million metric tons of coal or more than 6 million metric tons of oil.

In 1985 commodity turnover between Poland and the Soviet Union will increase approximately 9 percent. The largest increase in deliveries from the USSR will be in machinery and equipment, but also consumer goods: refrigerators, television sets, cameras, and others.

The year 1985 is the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. This portentous date will be reflected in our reciprocal exhibition events.

DIGNITARIES SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOKS AT EMBASSIES

UK's Howe

LD122024 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by V. Ilyashenko]

[Text] Today Geoffrey Howe, foreign secretary of Great Britain, visited the USSR Embassy. He made an entry in the book of condolences.

[Begin Howe video recording with superimposed Russian translation] The British people, together with Soviet people, are in mourning concerning the demise of President Chernenko. We share the grief that has affected you. Just a few months ago we had the opportunity to talk with Mikhail Gorbachev, who has been elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in London during his visit to Britain. We should like to continue the joint quest for ways to make the world more secure, to ensure that our countries, in the years to come, will look to the future with confidence. [end video recording]

Italy's Craxi, Jotti

LD121817 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Rome March 12 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Bettino Craxi, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament Leonilde Jotti and Papal Nuncio Romulo Carboni have visited the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. in Italy and signed the book of condolences.

Portugal's Eanes

LD130007 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Lisbon March 12 TASS -- Antonio Ramalho Eanes visited today the USSR Embassy in Lisbon in order to honour the memory of Konstantin Chernenko. He made an entry in the book of condolences opened in the Embassy in connection with the death of the prominent party and state figure of the Soviet Union.

Members of the government and parliament, leaders of the Portuguese Communist Party and of other political and public organizations also pay tribute to the memory of Konstantin Chernenko.

MORE ON LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR FRANCE'S DUMAS

Dumas Speaks

PM121412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Dumas' Speech"; given at 11 March luncheon in honor of French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas]

[Text] History itself confirms the very great importance of relations between the USSR and France. The president of France has said that repeatedly, including here in Moscow. In his 21 June 1984 speech he said: "I address you today on behalf of France. Above all I would like to talk about the friendship linking our peoples."

There have been few moments in history when we have conflicted with one another and even when this did occur the natural development of events immediately enabled us to end those conflicts and subsequently to unite to the point of establishing a brotherhood in arms."

We are very interested in maintaining dialogue between France and the Soviet Union. It has never been disrupted, even when our relations passed through difficult moments. France favors the continuation and promotion of that dialogue in the spirit of cooperation and frankness that has always characterized it. This is the meaning of my visit to your country following in the wake of the visit of the president of the French Republic to the Soviet Union.

The French Government, the minister continued, attaches special importance to the problem of disarmament. The conditions under which France would be ready to join in the negotiations on nuclear arms are well known. The French president spoke about this in Moscow. On the other hand, France would reject all attempts at infringing on its independence. As for outer space, it is in the interests of everyone that its uses remain peaceful, in the same way that cooperation between our countries constitutes a fine example of peaceful uses of outer space. Before it is too late, turning the cosmos into a new arena of competition in the arms race should be prevented.

That was indeed the thrust of the proposals put forward in the June 1984 memorandum, proposals which, we think, are realistic and not contrary to the interests of the powers in question.

Tomorrow the USSR and the United States begin bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms. This is good. We express the wish that, despite the inevitable difficulties and those already manifest, the negotiations progress rapidly and be crowned with success.

However, the preservation of peace cannot be a result of only two states' actions, no matter how mighty. The entire international community is interested in peace, and should also play its role. France attaches no lesser importance to other aspects of arms control that are not considered in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations but are currently being discussed within the framework of multilateral forums, be it the Stockholm conference or the Geneva talks on questions of chemical weapons.

Touching on European problems, the French minister for external relations stressed that France, just as the Soviet Union, remained committed to the aim set almost 10 years ago during the signing of the Helsinki Final Act which marked the beginning of the process of security and cooperation between all the states of our continent.

Roland Dumas came out in favor of further development of relations between the USSR and France on a solid and balanced basis. He made note of the need of vigorous measures to ensure their mutually beneficial character. The minister came out in favor of continued participation of French firms in carrying out major industrial projects in the Soviet Union. He said that the ties in the cultural sphere could be even broader than at present. The exchange in cultural treasures would come in line with the tradition of the mutual enrichment of our two cultures which began during the age of enlightenment.

It is precisely at that time that friendship between our peoples was born, the friendship that subsequently became traditional. I cannot fail to recall now, at the beginning of 1985, the joint struggle for the liberation of Europe and the victory over fascism 40 years ago.

Speaking in Volgograd on 23 June 1984, the French president paid tribute to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who died heroically, just as French soldiers died, for the sake of the great victory.

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"We are linked by the memory of those heroic events," he stated then, "and by gratitude to those who died." The horrid war that devastated Europe in 1939-1945 should be a lesson of wisdom for us. Pondering the past, which must not be allowed to recur, urges us to observe the anniversary as it directs our glances into a peaceful future, a future of conciliation and friendship among all the peoples of Europe.

Roland Dumas expressed the hope that the current Soviet-French talks would contribute to the restoration of more constructive East-West relations and the cause of promoting stability the world over.

Marchuk Attends

PM121103 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 March in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the general heading "Soviet-French Talks," including a report on the 11 March luncheon in honor of French External Relations Minister Dumas which includes the following passage:

"The luncheon was attended by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers, and other officials, as well as the persons accompanying R. Dumas."

GREECE DENIES PERMISSION TO EXPAND U.S. BASES

LD091853 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Athens March 9 TASS -- The Greek Government has not granted permission to the United States to expand or modernize U.S. military bases on the Greek territory. Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Ioannis Kapsis said this in parliament. "Greece will not give consent to any expansion of U.S. military facilities and the increase of their military potential", he stressed. The deputy minister pointed in this connection to a statement of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu that four large U.S. military bases -- two bases situated not far from Athens and two on the Crete island, as well as 20 smaller U.S. military facilities, are to stop functioning by the end of the current decade.

Ioannis Kapsis confirmed the intention of the Greek Government to remove U.S. nuclear weapons out of the country regardless of the results of the efforts to create a nuclear weapon free zone in the Balkans. [sentence as received]

PRAVDA CLAIMS ISRAEL, CIA BEHIND LEBANON BOMBINGS

PM111441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] Beirut, 9 Mar -- Rescue work continued all night in Bir al-'Abd, a southern suburb of the Lebanese capital, where Israeli agents blew up a car packed with explosives yesterday evening. As a result of this barbarous act, 75 peaceful citizens died and more than 250 were injured.

Tel Aviv's new crime aroused anger and indignation in Lebanon. K. Muruwah, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, stressed that Israel, relying on U.S. support, is pursuing a policy of total terror with regard to the Lebanese population.

The newspaper AL-NIDA notes that the explosion in the southern suburb of Beirut falls within the framework of the policy of terror officially adopted by Israel's Zionist ruling clique with the support of the U.S. Administration. Earlier links in the chain of similar crimes were the attempt on the life of the prominent Lebanese politician, M. Sa'd, in Sidon in February and the explosion in the settlement of Ma'rakah a few days ago, where dozens of Lebanese were killed and injured. These crimes, AL-NIDA stresses, are being committed in accordance with the secret plans of the CIA, which carries out its subversive activity under the invented pretext of the struggle against "terrorism."

The Israeli aggressors continue to commit outrages in southern Lebanon. A curfew has been imposed in Tyre. Reprisals, searches, and arrests are taking place in many settlements.

CONTRACT SIGNED WITH SYRIA ON MACHINERY PURCHASES

JN091713 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (SANA) -- A contract on purchasing heavy machinery for the account of Syrian general construction companies from the Soviet Union was signed here yesterday. The contract was signed on the Syrian side by Construction Minister Riyadh Baghdadi and on the Soviet side by the director of the Mashinostroyexport corporation.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Moscow, Baghdadi said that there are contracts on importing Soviet machinery for the account of Syrian construction companies that will be signed within the next few days. He added that under these contracts machines will be imported to Syria in June on the basis of a payments system that stipulates bartering Syrian goods for Soviet machinery. Baghdadi said that the contract for purchasing replacement parts will be signed on Monday.

The minister visited the vocational training centers in Moscow where he met with the Soviet chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and discussed ways for promoting training centers in Syria and possible Soviet assistance in improving the performance of these centers by training technical cadres well versed in modern technology.

GILASHVILI LEAVES FOR BRAZILIAN INAUGURATION

PM121418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] On 11 March, a USSR delegation headed by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Brazil. It will be attending events connected with the inauguration of Brazilian President Tancredo de Almeida Neves.

CHILEAN CP PLENUM POLITICAL REPORT, FINAL PART

PY080200 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Political Commission report to the Communist Party of Chile, PCCh, Central Committee Plenum "convened underground in Chile in January 1985" -- eighth and final part]

[Text] The rapprochement between the left-wing forces of the Popular and Democratic Movement [MDP] and the Socialist Bloc can and must lead to a new balance of power within the opposition to the regime, something that will noticeably help the unity of the opposition as a whole and will broaden and strengthen the onslaught of the masses.

This process has been stimulated by the national strike, by the victory of the students federation of the University of Chile, and even by the repressive measures enacted by the regime.

Futhermore, there is a proposal to sign a constitutional pact by which the parties will abide under a democratic government. The signing of this pact has encountered some obstacles, mainly due to the desire of certain members of the Democratic Alliance to ban violence from the struggle against fascism.

We are working to remove these obstacles because a constitutional pact signed by the opposition as a whole would give all those who are in some way or another against tyranny and even the members of the Armed Forces a concrete option of a democratic government instead of the dictatorship. It would also encourage the masses to engage more decidedly in the struggle and will help guide all democratic forces in the main direction.

Our party is to be credited with having manipulated events to the point of checkmating the dictatorship. More and more political parties are bound to acknowledge and agree that we are a force of enormous influence in the nation and that the return to democracy calls for joint struggle and for the full acceptance of our party in the framework of national coexistence.

The 11 years of fascism have been unable to destroy our party despite the savage repression to which its members have been constantly subjected. On the contrary, the party has emerged with new strength among the masses. It has been the guide of their struggle, has taught them new methods of combat, trained and instructed them, improved their organization, and heightened their awareness.

Hundreds of the party's most dedicated and enlightened cadres have been murdered or killed in clashes with repressive forces. Thousands of our combatants have unhesitatingly given themselves to the revolutionary cause at great sacrifice to themselves, in the firm conviction that we will bring victory to our people.

The road ahead is very difficult and we must redouble our efforts, strengthen the ranks of the party with new combatants, and increase our influence among the working class and in key areas. We must improve the party's organization by giving regional and local committees and cells a more important role to play, especially in the most important zones.

The tasks that this report lists are extremely significant. The party can only accomplish them by making full use of its capabilities. We must overcome our shortcomings and improve the security of the leadership because the enemy is getting ready to inflict heavy blows on the party.

We must steel our revolutionary morale, prepare to endure repression both in battle and in the dungeons of the tyranny, remain firm and refuse to supply information to repressive units. The working cell structure must be improved and overlapping avoided.

We must constantly try to do better the missions with which we are entrusted, maintaining secrecy and protecting the organization of the party.

We must be able to improve our work under security measures so as to increase the quality of our combat and to struggle more frequently and more effectively against fascism.

Our propaganda, which provides guidance for the efforts of the party as a whole and for the youth, must reach hundreds of thousands of combatants, instructing them for the battles ahead and strengthening them ideologically.

We must expand the activities related to the defense of human rights, stimulate solidarity abroad, increase the participation of relatives of persons arrested, banished, murdered, and made to disappear by the regime.

We must be capable of turning this activity into a burden for the conscience of the military men and use it to worsen the isolation of the regime.

In sum, we must speed up the fulfillment of the tasks outlined by our national conference. All these tasks play a role in our success.

The influence of the party is growing and so is its responsibility. Also growing is the concern of the U.S. Department of State over the developments in Chile. After Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, Chile is the nation which draws its attention most.

The Department of State and the CIA are analyzing Chilean developments on a day-by-day basis. In fact, they are acting more frequently now. As the crisis worsens and the struggle moves on to higher stages, the statements of the U.S. Department of State and Reagan's spokesmen become more and more frequent.

Pinochet has allowed the imperialists to control and loot the country for 11 years, but they know that his ship cannot remain afloat much longer, that it is worn out, and is springing leaks all over. Thus, the United States is juggling several possible options. It wants to maintain Pinochet and his regime in power for as long as possible, and once this becomes impossible, to replace it with a regime along Pinochet's lines, but without Pinochet. Furthermore, should it become impossible to stop the process of democratization, a people's solution must be prevented at all costs by accepting a bourgeois formula, as conservative as possible, with the Christian Democrats, the right-wingers and any other sectors that the United States could persuade to come along, without forsaking its basic principle, which is to isolate the Communist Party and the MDP.

Its main concern is to expand and strengthen its sphere of influence, preserving privileges and interests.

Imperialism is responsible for having brought about the fascist coup d'etat. It has kept the dictatorship under its own control, taking care to support it while getting ready to make the necessary changes. It has plundered the country and has plunged it into debt to an incredible extent for its own benefit.

Every method used to repress, torture, murder, and make people disappear has been created and developed by the CIA and the FBI to keep the people under control.

Let us take the recent scandal resulting from the discovery of a manual on terrorism which the CIA prepared for Nicaragua, on methods which it had already applied in Vietnam; who can say that this manual is not being used in Chile by the paramilitary gangs or that these gangs will use it once the threats to the dictator become more severe?

Undoubtedly imperialism has its own options, it has many people in its debt and it is well aware of the divisions within the opposition forces.

If there were no Communist Party, and especially if this party did not have a policy based on staunch antidictatorial struggle and the unity of the left and the opposition in general, Pinochet would not be facing the problems he is having to cope with now. Facts have again proven that our policy of popular insubordination is appropriate, for it has activated an aggressive antifascist movement, compelling vast sectors of the bourgeoisie to participate in it in their own way.

We are not at all plagued by sectarianism, coupism, or adventurism. Our policy is based on the acceptance and participation of the masses and the strengthening of the unity of the whole opposition.

We pay permanent attention to the rank and file, to our work in the hearts of the people, and to our efforts to encourage unity at all levels. We have no intention of skipping over phases.

The main and foremost task is to topple the dictatorship. Its demise will be a revolutionary event that could give rise to a democratic and progressive government with which we could move toward socialism through an uninterrupted process without insurmountable barriers between the antifascist, democratic, and anti-imperialistic revolution and the socialist revolution.

The experience of two Latin American countries, Cuba and Nicaragua, proves to us that this is possible despite domestic and foreign difficulties. If the conflict is resolved, as is most probable, through a confrontation between the dictatorship and a mass movement employing various types of action, this outcome is even more likely.

Everything considered, we should not fail to bear in mind that the problem of hegemony is yet unresolved. It could well be, therefore, that a fascist dictatorship will be succeeded by a more or less democratic bourgeois government, or by a period of political instability. Even in this case there will be an undeniable qualitative change especially if we take into account what [name indistinct] stated: Fascist dictatorship is not a mere transfer of government from one bourgeois faction to another, but a form of state that epitomizes domination by the bourgeois class.

To this we must add that under the current historical circumstances, the demise of fascism will not necessarily give rise to a bourgeois democracy, which means that this demise could well lead to an even more significant qualitative change.

Our faith in the victory over fascism and the possibility of replacing the dictatorship with a progressive democracy leaning toward socialism stems from the fact that in the course of these 11 years of tyranny the nation has been plunged into a crisis that affects 90 percent of the entire country. In order to overcome this crisis, we must break off with the fascist regime and implement in-depth measures capable of shaking the foundations of this regime. This should also provide the basis for the onslaught of the masses and the process of joint actions by the opposition. This is not an easy struggle or process. It undoubtedly demands and will continue to demand many sacrifices. It will even cost previous human lives, which fascism takes with sadistic cruelty.

The state of siege has hampered our activities and those of the opposition as a whole. However, the state of siege is not and will not be an unsurmountable obstacle to our progress. Moreover, we must expect that it will be extended again and again and that even if it were to be lifted, the dictatorship will continue repressing, banishing, and torturing people. The tyrant said once in Collague that he does not plan to give in and that his only change of course is that he is no longer prepared to tolerate public political activities, opposition press, or anything like it. Thus, we must learn to work better under severe conditions of repression.

The truth is that despite difficulties, we can and must continue the struggle and attain the objective which is the toppling of the dictatorship. With this in mind, we must increasingly concentrate our efforts on the masses, the factories, the shantytowns, the farms, the places of residence and toil of the humble people. There we must carry on a permanent battle for concrete rights and demands, strengthen ties with democratic forces and with priests and Christian communities whose work in practice makes them take the side of the poor.

The church is under severe pressure, but on the other hand it has to deal with the real situation in the country and the attitude of the regime which constantly harasses and attacks bishops and priests who do not keep silent in the face of repeated violations of human rights. The fact is that we must continue strengthening the understanding and joint actions between Marxists and Christians and supporting the creative task which priests and religious orders have been carrying out in most communities all these years.

During a meeting which 500 exiles and 12 bishops in Rome, a meeting which infuriated Pinochet and Jarpa, one of the bishops said that those we believed to be closest to the church were not so in fact, while those whom we thought to be farther from the church were in fact closest to it. These words show the progress in the relations between Christians and Marxists and also the room there is for further progress.

We have been giving growing and serious attention in the last 10 years to the military and paramilitary field. For the party, from the Central Committee down, the efforts being carried out in this field are the source of constant attention and learning. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has been established, and its valuable actions have awakened the admiration and sympathy of the people. We have publicly stated that although the FPMR is not the armed branch of our party, it has our entire support and appreciation. This we wish to reiterate now. The FPMR itself has stated that it was not established to play the role of a political party nor is it a party. On the contrary, it is an organization at the service of the people's movement whose policy and guidelines it follows in its activities. The members of the FPMR are first rate combatants and conscientious revolutionaries who know what they are: comrades.

During all these years the leadership of the party has had to operate under extremely difficult conditions. There were times in which the overwhelming majority of the Central Committee and all the members of the Political Committee were in exile. This situation has changed. The leadership of the party, starting with the highest-ranking comrades who were in Moscow, has taken steps to have most of the Central Committee return to the country through various ways and means, the main of them being the promotion of new cadres.

In the meantime, it has done its best to maintain the cohesion of the party around its political guidelines and its Central Committee. In this regard, an important role has been played by the principle of single leadership, which means that the party has a single Central Committee and a single Political Commission despite the fact that some of its members may temporarily live abroad. In keeping with this principle this report, as well as the report to the national conference of the party, has been prepared from the opinions of all the members of the Political Commission. The principle of collective leadership, which in our special case is epitomized through what we have called the principle of single leadership, applies and must continue to apply to the ideological and political leadership of the country. Naturally it is a question of applying this principle to everything that has to do with the party's orientation, political guidelines, and resolving problems that require collective resolution.

Life sometimes calls upon us for statements or decisions that cannot wait. In these cases the party leadership operating inside the country must take the initiative, draw up documents, and issue statements in accordance with the general guidelines of the party. This is an unavoidable responsibility and if it is shirked, the leadership of the party may lose the flexibility it needs and be left behind the other parties which are struggling for supremacy within the opposition.

During the time which has passed since our national conference until today, the party has issued statements on a number of problems, such as the peaceful and violent means of struggle of the people's movement, the main ideas any constitutional accord or pact must contain to commit the entire opposition, and the possible dialogue with the Armed Forces.

Regarding the latter issue, we have said that although no dialogue is possible with Pinochet, this dialogue must be considered possible with all levels of the Armed Forces, with participation of all opposition forces. We have noted that for this goal to be achieved, there must be strong popular pressure exerted on the military men so that the latter will feel compelled to accept an authentic return to democracy. Once again we wish to state that we are imbued with a spirit of justice, not vengeance, toward the Armed Forces, and that we are prepared to facilitate their rapprochement with the people. For this they must mend their ways, starting with withdrawing their support for Pinochet, whose megalomania leads him to believe that he is a messenger of providence or a Roman emperor who feels that the military institutions must be at his service alone. Pinochet is a man who is feeling defeated already. He sometimes says that he must draw strength from weakness, that is, to take advantage of obedience to the chain of command to maintain his abject tyranny.

Chile's return to democracy is inevitable; it is only a matter of time. The sooner it can be managed, the better it will be for the country. We Communists are doing and will continue to do everything to make this possible. We call upon the working class, the people, all leftist forces, and the opposition at large to carry on with the fighting and keep to joint actions aimed at the noble objective.

For unity and a stauncher onslaught of the masses, through reason and force, we shall prevail.

COVERAGE OF CHERNENKO FUNERAL CEREMONY

TASS Reports Ceremony

LD131119 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., was buried in Moscow's Red Square today.

Red Square. Thousands of Muscovites who came to attend the funeral meeting stand in aggrieved silence. Troops of the Moscow garrison are lined up in perfect formation. Combat banners are lowered above their columns.

The funeral procession approaches the Lenin Mausoleum. The coffin is borne from the gun carriage onto a pedestal.

On the stands are members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the CPSU, members of the Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. and the Russian Federation, representatives of party, state and public organizations, military leaders and front-ranking production workers. Foreign delegations that arrived to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko are on guest stands. Members of the diplomatic corps are also in attendance.

The funeral meeting was opened by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The floor was given to Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU. Then the meeting was addressed by Semen Tsiglimov, a machine operator from the "Legostayevskiy" state farm, Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

The funeral meeting was declared closed. The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state approached the podium with Konstantin Chernenko's coffin. The procession moved to the Kremlin Wall.

At 13 hours 40 minutes, the coffin was lowered into the grave.

To the strains of the state anthem of the USSR, artillery salvos were fired. At the same instant artillery salutes were fired also in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula and in the hero fortress of Brest as well as in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk.

The country came to a standstill in mournful grief: Work at enterprises and organisations stopped for five minutes. Sirens at factories, railways, sea and river ships sounded a three-minute salute.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state returned to the central stand.

Units of the Moscow garrison marched in precise cadence past the mausoleum paying the last military respect to the late leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Fond memory of Konstantin Chernenko will remain forever in the hearts of Communists, Soviet people, the entire progressive mankind.

Gorbachev Funeral Speech

LD131047 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Following is the full text of the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the funeral meeting in Red Square:

"Dear comrades,

We are bidding our last farewell to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

At this mournful hour, Soviet people are paying a tribute of profound respect for a true son of our party and people, a steadfast fighter for noble communist ideals, a prominent party and state figure.

Since his early years, Konstantin Ustinovich fully devoted himself to the service of the party's cause, the interests of the people. Whatever specific party and state work he was doing -- at a frontier post, in Siberia or the Volga Region, in Moldavia or in Moscow -- everywhere Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko worked to full effect, was a passionate propagandist of Marxism-Leninism, encouraged and rallied people together, skillfully directed their efforts to big, useful deeds. He was always characterized by ideological conviction, creative enthusiasm, business competence, party principledness, considerate and attentive attitude to people.

The vast political experience of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was most fully revealed at the posts of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Under his leadership, the Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee adopted and translated into life important decisions on cardinal problems of the country's economic and socio-political development, of the communist education of the masses.

Konstantin Ustinovich did much to implement the Leninist course of our party -- the course towards raising strengthening [as received] the might of our motherland, preserving and strengthening peace on earth.

Today, the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee firmly declare to the Soviet people their unshakable determination to serve faithfully the great cause of socialism and communism, the cause of peace, social progress and happiness of the working people.

With Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's active participation, the party line was collectively shaped and carried out to intensify in all ways production, further raise the living standards and spiritual culture of the people, perfect the political system of society and deepen socialist democracy.

We will continue to work purposefully for realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1982) and subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee on speeding up to the country's social and economic development, strengthening its economic and defensive might.

Satisfying the growing requirements of Soviet people, improving the conditions of their work and life have always been and remain the major concern of the party and the state.

The development of the initiative and creative endeavour of the masses, strict observance of law and order, consolidation of labour, state and party discipline will continue to remain in the centre of attention. We will support, encourage and elevate in all ways those who by deeds, practical results, rather than by words, show their honest and conscientious attitude towards civic duty.

We shall fight any manifestations of showiness and idle talk, swagger and irresponsibility, everything that contradicts the socialist norms of life. The Central Committee will continue tirelessly strengthening the party's cohesion, its bonds with the masses and perfecting the style of party, state and social activities.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's name is associated with the implementation of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, the major peaceful initiatives aimed at terminating the arms race and removing the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Our party and state will continue stepping up efforts in this direction, doing everything to preserve peace. We proceed from the conviction that the right to live in conditions of peace and freedom is the prime human right. We reaffirm once again our readiness to maintain goodneighbourly relations with all countries on the principles of peaceful co-existence, on the basis of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone. But no one will ever be able to dictate his will to us. Socialism, as Lenin taught, will prove its advantages, but it will prove them not by force of arms but by force of example in all fields of society's life -- economic, political and moral.

The growing might and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community reliably serves the cause of peace and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing everything necessary for their fraternal alliance to become still stronger and their political and economic cooperation to develop and deepen. Faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, our party will continue to do everything for broader interaction between the fraternal countries and the enhancement of their positions in international affairs.

We are convinced that the objectives set by the party, which is marching towards its 27th congress, will be achieved. The earnest of this is the selfless work of the Soviet people, the indestructible unity of the party and the people.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government permit me to express gratitude to the fraternal parties, the working people of the countries of the socialist community, the governments and the peoples of other countries, to all who have honoured the cherished memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

In this hour of parting with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko I want to express sincere and deep condolences to his family and relatives.

Bowing our heads before you, our dear comrade and associate, we promise unswervingly to follow the course of our Leninist party, to serve its cause is to serve the people. We will discharge this duty of ours to the end.

Farewell, our dear Konstantin Ustinovich!"

Grishin Speech

LD131134 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech by Viktor Grishin at the funeral meeting in Moscow:

Comrades,

Communists, the working people of Moscow at one with the party and the Soviet people are deeply grieving the death of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The entire life of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the international communist and working class movement, is an illustrious example of selfless commitment to the great cause of Lenin, to the cause of building communism. He was a loyal son of the Soviet people and devoted his talent, his entire strength serving it.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a major contribution to perfecting economic, organizational and ideological work of the party, developing labour and political activity of the Soviet people, strengthening the economic and defense potential of our motherland.

Invariably far-sighted and timely initiatives put forth by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko were directed at attaining the sole aim -- that of making our great country still more prosperous and mighty, making the life of Soviet people still better off materially and richer spiritually.

The entire world knows about the tireless preoccupation of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with removing the threat of nuclear war looming over mankind, strengthening universal peace, developing fruitful international cooperation, strengthening unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

For almost 30 years the life and work of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was directly linked with Moscow. Here he worked in the party's Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., as head of the General Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, as secretary, and then general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The working people of Moscow know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko well. He came to Moscow factories many times, met with workers, took interest in the development of the city's economy, the conditions of work, everyday life and leisure of the Muscovites, and gave much help to the city's party organization and the local government bodies with tackling the tasks facing them. Muscovites repeatedly elected him a deputy of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation.

Konstantin Ustinovich was distinguished by high ideological devotion, industriousness, adherence to principles, democratism in combination with exactingness, organizing talent and personal modesty, that is all the qualities that made him a leader of Lenin's type.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko carried with honour throughout his life the lofty title of member of the great Leninist party which he joined in 1931.

Today we bow our heads in sorrow for the passing of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Grievous is the awareness that this fiery Communist, patriot and internationalist, a man of a high party spirit and sense of purpose, is no longer with us.

Deeply mourning the heavy loss, the working people of Moscow are fully resolved to multiply their efforts in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, to fulfill the plans of social and economic development, in the struggle for the cause of communism, to which Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted all his life.

We shall preserve the cherished memory of the glorious son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko forever in our hearts.

DELEGATIONS' ARRIVALS FOR CHERNENKO FUNERAL NOTED

Socialist Bloc Countries

LD121506 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko:

A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. [Video shows Kadar and party being greeted by Susakov, Romanov, and others.];

A GDR delegation, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Council of State. [Video shows Honecker and party being greeted by Rusakov, Gromyko, and others.];

A delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers. [Video shows Jaruzelski and party being greeted by Rusakov, Solomentsev, and others.];

A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and president of the Republic. [Video shows Ceausescu and party being greeted by Rusakov, Dolgikh, and others.];

A CSSR delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. [Video shows Husak, Strougal, and party being greeted by Rusakov, Aliyev, and others.];

A DPRK delegation led by Kang Song-san, premier of the Republic's Administration Council. [Video shows Kang Song-san and party being greeted by Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and others.];

And an SFRY delegation led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidium, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Video shows SFRY delegation being greeted by Rusakov, Chebrikov, and others.];

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The delegations were met at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Chebrikov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

From Bulgaria, Mongolia

LD121308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Republic's State Council, and a party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, have arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. The delegations were greeted at the airport by Comrades Grishin, Demichev, Rusakov, and other comrades. [Video shows Zhivkov descending from aircraft and being greeted by Grishin, Rusakov, and other unidentified officials, including other arrivals walking away. Then Batmonh, descending aircraft steps, followed by others of his party, being greeted by Demichev, Rusakov, and unidentified people.]

Romania's Ceausescu

AU121920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 12/3/1985 -- A party and state delegation led by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation were welcomed by V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, N.V. Ilyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

On March 12, in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, laid a floral wreath at the bier holding the lifeless body of Konstantin Chernenko, paying a last homage to the former leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The members of the Romanian delegation participated in the solemnity.

A moment's silence was kept and condolences were presented to Konstantin Chernenko's family.

West Europe, Asia, PRC

LD130947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 13 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Party and state delegations have come to Moscow to the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, from:

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV State Council;

The Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Republic;

The French Communist Party led by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee [Video shows three men standing with Shevardnadze.];

Great Britain led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher [Video shows Thatcher, Howe, Owen standing with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Ryzhov and unidentified officials at foot of aircraft steps; other unidentified persons descending.];

Spain led by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez [Video shows Gonzalez standing with two unidentified men near aircraft.];

Italy led by President Alessandro Pertini [Video shows Pertini being introduced to unidentified officials.];

Lebanon led by Prime Minister Rashid Karami [Video shows Karami descending aircraft steps, greeting unidentified officials.];

Japan led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone [Video shows Nakasone and others descending aircraft steps, shaking hands with unidentified officials.];

The PRC led by Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council [Video shows delegation descending aircraft steps, shaking hands with unidentified officials.];

Other foreign delegations and political and state figures have also arrived in Moscow. At the airport they have been met by Comrade Shevardnadze, senior functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and other officials. Delegations are continuing to arrive.

Delegations Pay Last Respects

LD130348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The memory of Konstantin Chernenko was honored on the evening of 12 March in the Hall of Columns by the following delegations:

Republic of Cuba, headed by Raul Castro;

Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega;

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad;

Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Mourning watches were kept by the following delegations:

Portuguese Communist Party headed by Alvaro Cunhal;

- 10116 Communist Party of Greece, headed by Kharilaos Florakis;
Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Horst Schmidt;
Lebanese Communist Party, headed by Georges Hawi.
The Hall of Columns was visited by the following delegations:
Ireland, headed by Patrick Hillery;
Pakistan, headed by Ziaul Haq;
Malta, headed by Agatha Barbara; and delegations from other states.

FRG, U.S., Other Delegations

LD122236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 85

- 10117 [From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The following delegations mounted a vigil of mourning:

The delegation of the U.S. Communist Party, headed by James Jackson. [Video shows Jackson and another man, with a wreath.]

The delegation of the Austrian Communist Party, headed by Franz Muhri. [Video shows two men, with a wreath.]

The delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, headed by Ibrahim Zakariyah. [Video shows four men and a wreath.]

The following delegations visited the Hall of Columns:

The Canadian delegation, headed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. [Mulroney stands with another man beside him. Wreath is shown.]

- 10118 The FRG delegation, headed by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. [Video shows Kohl, flanked by an official on either side, with head bowed before the coffin, which is off-camera.]

"The U.S. delegation, headed by Vice President George Bush.

- 10119 [Video shows Bush, Shultz on his right, an unidentified American on his left, standing in front of the coffin, which is off-camera. Bush turns to Shultz and says something, raising his hand as if asking a question. Shultz gives a brief reply.]

Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization. [Video shows Perez de Cuellar standing solemnly with other officials. Wreath is shown.]

- 10120 The delegations of other countries also visited the Hall of Columns. [Video ends with further shots of Muscovites filing past the coffin, and more words of eulogy for Chernenko from the announcer.]

Ponomarev Greets Delegations

LD130005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] The news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been received with profound grief in the world. Delegations from foreign countries have arrived in Moscow to honor his memory.

Taking part in the vigil of mourning in the House of Columns were:

A delegation of the Chilean Communist Party, headed by Volodia Teitelboim. [Video shows general, overhead view of the lying-in-state; members of the public can be seen filing past; four lines of mourners stand guard beside the coffin. Teitelboim and another man are shown in medium shot bowing their heads. A large wreath bearing the word "Chile" is held by two soldiers.]

A delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, headed by Yusuf Faysal. [Video shows two men.]

A delegation from the journal, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. [Video shows two white men and a black woman.]

A delegation from Algeria, headed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia. [Video shows group of at least six men; wreath held by soldiers.]

A delegation from Jordan, headed by Ahmad Ubaydat. [Video shows group of men, final overhead view of mourners taking up their position at the coffin]

The following have arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko:

A delegation of the Italian Communist Party, headed by Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party. [Video shows Natta shaking hands with Ponomarev and another Soviet officials.]

A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Horst Schmitt, the party's chairman. [Video shows Schmitt walking into a room other officials are standing nearby.]

A delegation of the Communist Party of Palestine headed by Al-Shab, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. [Video shows two men walking into a room.]

A delegation from the People's Republic of the Congo, headed by Antoine Ndinga-Oba, minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. [Video shows the minister standing among a group of officials.]

The arrivals were met by Comrade Ponomarev, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, the USSR Supreme Soviet, Council of Ministers, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Dolgikh Greets Delegations

LD130038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Foreign delegations are still arriving for the funeral of Konstantin

A delegation from the Communist Party of Denmark, headed by Joergen Jensen, chairman of the party; a delegation from the Communist Party of Israel, headed by Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the party Central Committee; a delegation from the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Enrique Curiel, deputy general secretary of the party; a delegation from the People's Communist Party of Spain, headed by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the party; a delegation from the Communist Party of Luxembourg, headed by Rene Urbani, chairman of the party; a delegation from the Communist Party of Malta, headed by Anthony Vassallo, general secretary of the party; a delegation from the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Arvo Aalto, chairman of the party; a delegation from the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden, headed by chairman Rolf Hagel; a delegation from Belgium, headed by prime minister Wilfried Martens; a delegation from the Yemeni Arab Republic, headed by 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the prime minister; a delegation from Portugal, headed by Fernando Monteiro do Amaral, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic; a delegation from Turkey, headed by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The delegations were met by Comrade Dolgikh, senior officials of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and Council of Ministers, and of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials. [Video shows Dolgikh welcoming the first named delegation; other delegations posing for photos, some being met at aircraft steps.]

TASS Notes Further Arrivals

LD122233 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The following delegations have arrived in Moscow to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko:

Of Austria -- led by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger;

Algeria -- led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau of the FLN Party, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the party's Central Committee;

The Vatican -- led by Giovanni Battista Marini-Bettoli, member of the Pontifical Academy;

Britain -- led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher;

The FRG -- led by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl;

Greece -- Ioannis Kharambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs, member of the Executive Bureau of PASOK Central Committee;

Denmark -- led by Prince Georg;

India -- led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi;

Iraq -- led by Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council;

The PDRY -- led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council;

Mexico -- led by Manuel Bartlett, minister of the interior;

Nicaragua -- led by President Daniel Ortega;

Norway -- Crown Prince Harald, Prime Minister Kare Willoch;

Pakistan -- President Ziaul Haq;

Syria -- led by Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party;

Uruguay -- led by Lacarte Muro, permanent representative of Uruguay at international organizations in Geneva;

Finland -- led by President Mauno Koivisto;

The UNO -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar;

Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of directors and president of the "Occidental Petroleum Corporation".

Communist Party, Other Delegations

LD122208 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The following delegations have come to Moscow to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko:

A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal,

A delegation of the German Communist Party headed by the Chairman of the Party Herbert Mies,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by General Secretary of the party's Central Committee Karilaos Florakis,

A delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by its General Secretary Alessandro Natta,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by the President of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee Tetsuzo Fuva,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada headed by its General Secretary William Kashtan,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria headed by the chairman of the party Franz Muhri,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by the General Secretary of the party Gordon McLennan,

A delegation of the Communist Party of Finland headed by the Chairman of the party Arvo Aalto,

A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the party George Hawi,

A delegation of the Syrian Communist Party headed by the Deputy General Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Yusuf Faysal,

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A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

A delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria, as well as delegations of Communists, workers, and socialist parties of other countries.

Further Party Delegations

LD122345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Delegations have arrived in Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko from:

The Workers' Party of Jamaica, led by (Thomas), member of the Central Committee of the party;

The South African Communist Party, led by (Josslove), a member of the party's leadership; The RSA [Republic of South Africa] African National Congress, led by its general secretary, Nzo.

FURTHER ON NATIONAL MOURNING FOR CHERNENKO

TV Shows Leaders

OW130833 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0733 GMT on 13 March interrupts a program of orchestral music to carry a 6-minute "Informational Report" read by Gennadiy Chertov. As the video shows the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, Chertov notes that today at 1000 [0700 GMT] Soviet leaders came to pay their last respects to Chernenko.

Honor guards are shown comprising, from right to left on the screen, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov; then Aliyev, Solomentsev, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, and Vorotnikov; then Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, and Demichev; then Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Shevardnadze, and Zimyanin.

After showing the first group again, the following leadership lineup is shown, from right to left on the screen, in front of Chernenko's bier: Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Solomentsev, Romanov, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Shevardnadze, Rusakov, Kapitonov, Ryzhkov, and Ligachev.

Next Gorbachev is shown followed by Tikhonov shaking hands with members of the bereaved family. Following them in line are Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, and Vorotnikov. Last is an overhead shot of leaders paying respects.

Message From Uzbekistan

GFI21630 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] The Communists and the workers of Uzbekistan, with deepest pain in their hearts, have received the news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Our party and the country have lost a prominent statesman and political figure who was loyal to Lenin and solid struggler for the ideals of communism and peace in the world.

Devoting his whole life to the party, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted his powers, deep knowledge, organizational talent, and his great practical expertise to serve the CPSU and the Soviet people. Energetically following the [words indistinct] great Lenin, he shouldered all leading and responsible posts given to him by the party, which won him the general respect and the acknowledgement of the Soviet people. The name of Konstantin Ustinovich cannot be isolated from [word indistinct], the work of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in carrying out the tasks of the party, increasing the material welfare and the cultural level of the Soviet people, and further consolidating the economy of the country.

For his daily attention to the well-being of the workers, strengthening the economy and potential defense of the homeland, for his solid adherence to the interests of the Soviet Government in the international arena, for his energetic activity in supporting peace, Konstantin Ustinovich won the great love of the Soviet people and the prestige and respect of all progressive humanity. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for a short period headed the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During this time the party adhered to the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and following plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, has guaranteed the country's confident development in the economy and social progress.

Konstantin Ustinovich had made great contributions in the field theory elaboration, strategy and the party's tactics during the period of progressive socialism. He improved the leading role of the CPSU and its ideological activity [word indistinct] realizing the solid party of Lenin [word indistinct] aimed at consolidating its discipline, organizing all aspects of production and social life.

As an ardent patriot and internationalist, Konstantin Ustinovich gave great attention to further developing the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, strengthening the solid friendship of the USSR, lifting the economy and the culture of all the Soviet republics. Konstantin Ustinovich contributed much to developing productivity in the Soviet [word indistinct], raising the struggling [word indistinct] the republics' party organization, for consolidating the party and the state discipline, and improving the selection and education of cadres. The unity of the party and people has always been and still is and will be the base of all our social and political system.

In this sad mourning day, Communists, those who are not members of the party, the working class, the kolkhoz farmers, and the national intellectuals of the republic are adhering to the dear party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo. They have trust in the CPSU, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, and that they give all their power and their energy to realizing the [word indistinct] of the party, for further consolidating economy, culture and the defensive might of our multinational Soviet Government.

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A bright memory of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko will always be in our hearts.

[Signed] Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Uzbek Supreme Soviet, and Uzbek Council of Ministers.

Message From Tajikistan

GF121830 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1200 Mar 85

[Text] From the Communists and the workers of Tajikistan: On behalf of the Communists and all the workers of the republic, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers are expressing deep sorrow and condolences for the great loss by the Communist Party and the Soviet people of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A heavy pain has filled all the workers of the republic. [Words indistinct] the life of the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the international communist and labor movement; solid follower who continued the immortal Leninist works; an ardent fighter for peace, social progress, and the ideals of communism. The whole life of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has been devoted to the service of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the great socialist [words indistinct].

Sharing with the party and all the Soviet people, who are feeling great sorrow, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Tajik Council of Ministers on behalf of the Communists, the working class, kolkhozes farmers, and the intellectuals of the republic are assuring the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers that the workers of Tajikistan [words indistinct] around the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Politburo. The Communists, the workers, the veterans, and the youth of Soviet Tajikistan are expressing a limitless trust to the dear Leninist party. They unanimously accept and support its internal and foreign policy, they [word indistinct], will exert efforts to consolidate the life of the Leninist state, the plan of communist [word indistinct], and they will greatly contribute to consolidate economic and defense might of our great multinational homeland.

[Signed] Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

Various National Condolences

LD121324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers are receiving deep condolences from party, administrative and public organizations, from labor collectives and from Soviet citizens in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Condolences have been received from the Communists and working people of Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Estonia; from the Communists and working people of the Krasnoyarsk Kray; from the Altay CPSU Kraykom and the Executive Committee of the Kray Soviet of People's Deputies; from the Amur and Arkhangelsk CPSU Obkom and from the oblispolkoms; from the Bashkir Obkom the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of Bashkiriya;

from the Tashkent Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the oblispolkom; from the Turgay Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and the oblispolkom; from the Ministry of Culture of the USSR; the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR; the collectives of the Nizhnedeprovskiy pipe-rolling plant named after Leibknecht; the Association of the Moscow Kalinin Machine-Building Plant; the Rostselmash Production Association; the Belaya Dacha State Farm in Moscow Oblast; the Suvorov collective farm in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. Condolences continue to arrive.

Local Bodies', Ministries' Condolences

LD122353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; read by Yevgeniy Suslov]

[Text] Condolences from party, local authority and public organizations, labor collectives, and Soviet citizens are arriving for the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Condolences have been received from the Moscow Obkom and Oblispolkom; the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom and Krayispolkom, from the Arkangelsk, Vladimir, Gorkiy, Kurgan, and Rostov Obkoms and Oblispolkoms.

Condolences have been sent by the Kherson Obkom and Oblispolkom; the Khorezm Obkom and Oblispolkom; the Chimkent Obkom and Oblispolkom.

Condolences have also been received from the Ministries of Light Industry, the Fish Industry, Railways, and Culture of the USSR.

FURTHER FOREIGN CONDOLENCES ON CHERNENKO DEATH

From Reagan

LD130859 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar (TASS) -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received a telegram from President Ronald Reagan of the United States. It says:

"I ask you to receive my condolences on the occasion of the demise of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"At this time of sorrow, I want to confirm the American people's strong desire for peace throughout the world. Although the problems dividing our countries are numerous and complex, we can and must resolve our differences by means of dialogue and talks. The delegations of our two countries are embarking on talks in Geneva on how to reduce and liquidate nuclear armaments.

"We must use these opportunities to secure peace. We need to find ways of reducing the threat of force and its use in settling international disputes. We must also establish working relations leading to a strengthening of confidence and cooperation between us. I hope that the Soviet leadership will join me in devoting their efforts to the creation of a strong and reliable foundation for improving relations between our two countries."

From GDR Leadership

PM131154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[Condolences message under the black-boxed rubric "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear comrades!

We learned with profound sorrow of the sad news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people convey their sincere condolences to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people.

In Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko the fraternal CPSU, the Soviet people, and the international communist and workers movement have lost an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, a consistent internationalist, and an ardent fighter for socialism and peace. We mourn a true friend who made a significant contribution to the cause of strengthening and deepening the fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples. He will always remain in our memory as a Communist who was guided in all his thoughts and deeds by Lenin's ideas. His entire life and selfless activity -- in the Leninist Komsomol, in the ranks of the Red Army, and in leading posts in the CPSU and the Soviet state -- were always linked in the closest way with the struggle of Lenin's party to strengthen Soviet power and reliably defend its gains and with the concern which it shows for working people's well-being. His contribution to the creative application of Marxism-Leninism will not be forgotten.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, whose immense political, ideological, and organizational activity Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko headed since February 1984, the Soviet people achieved new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, improving developed socialist society, intensifying the national economy, and strengthening the Soviet Union's defense might.

Through his untiring struggle for world peace and against imperialism's dangerous course of confrontation Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko won high international prestige. The many important international initiatives linked with his name demonstrate the Soviet Union's unbending willingness to achieve mutual understanding with other states. The Soviet people, relying on their difficult historic experience, are doing everything possible to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. GDR citizens wholly and fully support this position.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's reminder on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and liberation of the need to take warmongers in hand before war breaks out obliges us to step up the struggle to preserve peace for present and future generations.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted all his efforts to constantly strengthening the community of fraternal states and the socialist family of peoples. The all-around cooperation between the GDR and the CPSU was further purposefully developed in line with the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. The tried and tested combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU became even stronger.

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Our peoples are confidently striding along the path of strengthening socialism and ensuring peace.

The members of the SED and the entire GDR people pay their respects of profound sorrow to the dear departed. His life and struggle will always remain in our memory.

[Signed] The SED Central Committee, GDR State Council, GDR Council of Ministers,
E. Honecker, W. Stoph

From PRC Leaders

LD130900 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, have sent the following message to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"On learning with shock about the untimely death of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko, we express profound condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people, and request that sincere sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

President K.U. Chernenko, working at top posts in the party and the state, did versatile and fruitful work in the name of the Soviet state and the Soviet people. His demise is a grave loss for the Soviet people.

President K.U. Chernenko repeatedly expressed during his life the desire to develop Sino-Soviet relations. Improvement in relations between our countries in many areas became evident in a little more than one past year thanks to concerted efforts by the Chinese and Soviet sides. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that relations between our countries will further develop in various spheres in the coming years."

From SRV, Cuba

LD130047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Mar 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast by Yevgeniy Suslov]

[Text] The statement publicized in Hanoi from the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic states that Comrade Chernenko's name is indissolubly linked with the prestige of the Soviet Union in the international arena and the successes attained by the working people of the USSR in building socialism.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the State Council of the Republic of Cuba underlines, devoted his entire life to the cause of socialism and communism and was a tireless champion of cooperation and improved relations between all the peoples of the world. The Cuban people expresses condolences to the Soviet people in connection with this heavy loss.

From Cypriot President

NC111904 Nicosia Television Service in Greek 1830 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] President Spiros Kiprianou today sent condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

President Kiprianou expressed deep sorrow and added that Chernenko's death is a great loss for the Soviet Union and the world.

From Cyprus' Denktas

TAL30612 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 2030 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has sent a message of condolences to Mikhail Gorbachev, who has been elected CPSU general secretary following the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko. Denktas pointed out that Chernenko's sudden death greatly saddened him and the Turkish Cypriot people. On behalf of the people of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC], Denktas said, I extend my condolences to Mr Gorbachev, Chernenko's bereaved family, and the honorable government and the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

Denktas also sent a message of congratulations to Gorbachev upon his assuming the chairmanship of the Supreme Soviet Presidium [as heard]. In his message, Denktas said: On behalf of the people of the TRNC and myself, I wish you good health, happiness, and success, and I wish the friendly Soviet people continued prosperity, peace, and happiness.

Meanwhile, the government has decided that flags in the TRNC will be lowered to half mast from 0900 until sundown, in memory of Chernenko.

From FRG Leaders

LD111506 Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA) -- Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have expressed their condolences to the Soviet leadership on the death of state and party leader Konstantin Chernenko. This was announced to the press today in Bonn by government spokesman Peter Boenisch. He was still unable to say which Bonn politicians will be taking part in the funeral service. The chancellor will be meeting with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov this afternoon.

On behalf of the Federal Government, Boenisch said he regrets the fact that Chernenko was not destined to contribute to the Geneva disarmament negotiations and the restoration of East-West relations. At the same time, he stressed that the government attaches great importance to German-Soviet relations. The most recent talk between the two countries' foreign ministers showed that there are possibilities for development that have to be exploited. Boenisch assured that the Federal Government intends to continue its policy of good-neighborliness, which it regards as a contribution to intensifying East-West relations.

Finnish President's Statement

LD112014 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Helsinki March 11 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland made a statement on radio and television in conjunction with Konstantin Chernenko's death. The Soviet leader, he said in part, devoted much attention to resolving the most important of our time -- the elimination of the threat generated by weapons of mass annihilation, especially nuclear weapons. His entire work was aimed at promoting the relaxation of international tensions and furthering understanding and peaceful cooperation between nations.

We highly value, the Finnish president said, the conviction repeatedly expressed by Konstantin Chernenko that there existed good prospects for the development of bilateral relations between our countries, relations based on the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. In its relations with the Soviet Union, Mauno Koivisto stressed, Finland will carry on the policy of mutual understanding and goodneighborliness toward this goal to which Konstantin Chernenko made a valuable contribution.

The Finnish people honor the memory of Konstantin Chernenko as a statesman who carried out extensive work for the good of his country and international cooperation, Mauno Koivisto stressed.

From Greek Prime Minister

NC111626 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has sent his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Tikhonov, the following telegram on the death of Konstantin Chernenko:

On behalf of the Greek Government and myself I wish to express my warm condolences and profound sorrow to the Soviet Government and the people of the Soviet Union on the death of President Konstantin Chernenko.

The loss of a leader, whose efforts both for his country's prosperity and progress and for the improvement of the international situation and the promotion of peace were substantive, certainly creates a great vacuum. I again express my profound regret to the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

From Italy's Pertini

AU111934 Rome ANSA in English 1928 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, March 11 -- Upon learning of the death of Konstantin Chernenko, Italian head of state Sandro Pertini sent a message to the Soviet Union rendering homage to the memory of "an eminent leader" who was dedicated to his nation's well-being and politically committed "to maintaining and consolidating world peace".

Pertini expressed his grief over the Chernenko's death and noted that he had occasion to personally witness and appreciate the Soviet leader's high moral qualities.

Pertini has interrupted a state visit to Argentina to attend Chernenko's funeral in Moscow Wednesday.

From Italy's Andreotti

AU111946 Rome ANSA in English 1944 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, March 11 -- Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, in a condolence message to his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko today said that it was with "deep sadness" that he learned of the death of the president of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme, Konstantin Chernenko. He voiced heartfelt condolences to the Soviet Government and people for this "great loss".

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Andreotti also said he wanted to manifest, at this "[word indistinct] moment" in the Italo-Soviet dialogue, Italy's solidarity and desire to continue in the common effort to consolidate peace and cooperation among (?states).

From Spanish King

PA111828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1735 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Madrid, 11 Mar (EFE) -- Spanish King Juan Carlos I sent a condolence telegram today to the Soviet authorities on the death of Soviet state leader Konstantin Chernenko.

The telegram was addressed to Vasilii Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The telegram states: "Moved by the news of the death of his most excellent Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, whom we had the honor of knowing, the queen and I wish to extend to you, Mr Vice Chairman, our heartfelt feelings of sorrow, which are shared by my government and the Spanish people.

From Turkish President

TA111801 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Message of condolence from Turkish President Kenan Evren to the Supreme Soviet Presidium on Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko's death]

[Text] I have learned with great grief of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We will remember His Excellency Mr Chernenko as a man who worked for the prosperity and happiness of his country and people and who, at the same time, attached importance to Turkish-Soviet friendship. On my behalf and on behalf of the Turkish nation, I extend my heartfelt condolences to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Soviet people, and to the bereaved family of His Excellency Mr Chernenko on this great loss.

From UK's Thatcher

LD131145 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received a message from Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain, conveying sincere condolences to him and the people of the Soviet Union on behalf of her majesty's government in connection with the death of President Konstantin Chernenko.

Margaret Thatcher writes that she remembers well her meeting with Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow in February 1984. Although he held his senior post for a relatively brief period, the Soviet Union lost in his person an experienced leader, the British prime minister points out.

From Pope John Paul II

AU111925 Rome ANSA in English 1907 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, March 11 -- Pope John Paul Two today sent a condolence telegraph to Soviet officials and the Soviet people on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

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The telegram was addressed to Vasilii Kuznetsov, first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet, and recalled the fact that the illustrious leader had held the highest posts in the land.

From Fidel Castro

FL130020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] A message of condolences on the death of Konstantin Chernenko was sent by Cuban leader Fidel Castro to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU and Vasilii Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The message points out that with the death of Chernenko, the Soviet Union lost a great figure, whose long and firm career in the service of socialism won him international respect and esteem.

The message also states that Konstantin Chernenko, dedicated since his youth to the extraordinary task of building socialism, in recent years took on responsibilities in the management of the CPSU, and late in life assumed the extraordinary task of serving as general secretary of the Central Committee.

The note indicates that during that period, Konstantin Ustinovich contributed to promoting, within the framework of socialist society, the concepts aimed at realizing the nature of developed socialism and its perspectives.

Fidel's message says that Cuba had a constant friend in Chernenko who expressed in an exemplary manner the solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people with our socialist island.

We will not forget his presence among us at the second party congress. His permanent care for the fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations made him deserving of the recognition of the Communists and people of Cuba.

The message reiterates Cuba's confidence in the party and people of Vladimir Ilich, its security in the firm and active defense of principles of peace, sustained as much by the rejection of all attempts to impose the military supremacy of imperialism as by the effort to take the path of peaceful coexistence.

We also know the Soviet Union's fidelity to the principles of internationalism is unbreakable.

Fidel's condolence message also states: We are convinced that the friendship between our peoples and parties, the solidarity that links us, the Soviet cooperation with the cause of defending national sovereignty and with the building of socialism in Cuba are irreversible.

From DRA Party, Government

PM131118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[Condolence message under black-boxed rubric "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee,
To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,
To the USSR Council of Ministers,

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Dear Comrades! On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government, and all Afghan people we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people profound sorrow and condolences on the death of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and a staunch fighter for the ideals of peace and communism and the happiness of all peoples. He made a weighty contribution to the Soviet Union's comprehensive development and the strengthening of the socialist system. His name is linked with the consistent struggle for peace and international security, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, and the establishment of mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation among peoples. Konstantin Ustinovich's entire impressive life is a model of wholehearted service to the interests of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted much personal attention to the cause of strengthening and comprehensively developing the fraternal relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, which earned him the sincere respect of Afghan working people.

In these sorrowful days we declare before Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's bright memory that we will continue to cherish like the apple of our eye the friendship and brotherhood with the Soviet Union bequeathed by the great Lenin and that we will march firmly along the path mapped by the April Revolution and struggle tirelessly for our common ideals, against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, and for lasting and stable peace on earth.

We express firm confidence that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the great Leninist party, will score new and outstanding successes along the path of improving developed socialism and in the struggle for peace in the interests of all mankind.

Konstanin Ustinovich Chernenko's unforgettable name will live forever in our hearts.

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium,
The DRA Council of Ministers

From Indonesia's Suharto, Mokhtar

BK120729 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] In connection with the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and people, President Suharto today sent a condolences cable to the Soviet Government. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also sent a similar cable to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

After meeting with President Suharto at the president's Cendana Road residence in Jakarta this morning, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that because of his busy schedule, President Suharto has instructed Indonesian Ambassador to the Soviet Union R.M. Khusin to attend President Konstantin Chernenko's funeral, scheduled for tomorrow at Red Square in Moscow.

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From Mongolian Leaders

OW121800 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1725 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 12 (MONTSAME) -- The following is the full text of the message of condolences of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Mongolian Communists and the entire people have received with [words indistinct] chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, unswerving Marxist and Leninist, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The MPRP CC, the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Communists and working people of Mongolia express profound condolences to the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the passing away of the outstanding figure of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet state, the international communist and workers' movement, the true son of the Soviet people and the great friend of socialist Mongolia K.U. Chernenko.

With the passing away of K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet people have lost outstanding party and state leader of the Leninist type, who devoted all his conscientious life to selfless service to the cause of socialism and communism and made tremendous contribution to the working out and realization of the foreign and home policy of the Soviet Communist Party.

The entire activity of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was fully and wholly devoted to the cause of Lenin's party and the Soviet people, to strengthening the economic and defence might of the Soviet Union, to consolidating the unity of the socialist community countries and cohesion of all revolutionary and anti-imperialism forces of the contemporaneity.

The name of K.U. Chernenko is inseparably linked with the new remarkable achievements of the land of soviets in the continued perfection of developed socialism, the consistent realization of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the struggle for consolidating universal peace and international security and for removing the threat of thermonuclear war.

Our party and the Mongolian people highly evaluate the great personal contribution of K.U. Chernenko to the development and deepening of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between our countries and peoples.

The bright memory of K.U. Chernenko will remain forever in the hearts of the Mongolian Communists and the entire people as of the true Marxist-Leninist, the persistent internationalist, who devoted all his energy and abilities to the cause of communism and progress.

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Mongolia will further strengthen and cement the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union unswervingly following the Leninist course of the joint struggle for the triumph of ideals of peace and socialism.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

From Iraq's Saddam Husayn

JN111650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Mar (INA) -- Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party's Regional Command and president of the republic, has sent a cable of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The cable says: With great regret, we received the news of the death of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. While expressing to you our profound sorrow over this grievous misfortune, we send you our warmest condolences on behalf of the Iraqi people, and in our name and that of our comrades in the leadership. On this occasion, we stress our desire to maintain and promote the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in a manner that serves our two peoples' interests and contributes to establishing a just peace in our region and the world.

From King Husayn

JN121244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hysayn has sent a message of condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko. The following is the text of the message: I received the news of the death of President Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with great sorrow and regret. We in Jordan always remember the positive role of the Soviet leadership and the late President Chernenko in strengthening and reinforcing Jordanian-Soviet relations to achieve the vital mutual interests of the two friendly peoples. Our Arab nation will continue to appreciate the USSR's firm stand in supporting just Arab causes, particularly the Palestine cause.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and in my own name, I express my heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the Soviet leadership, to Chernenko's family, and to the friendly Soviet people.

From Libya

LD120920 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani, 12 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- JANA news agency learnt that the leader of the revolution sent a message of condolence to the Soviet leadership and the friendly Soviet people at the death of secretary-general of the Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko.

From PDRY People's Council

GF111636 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium has expressed deep sorrow on the death of the prominent international struggler, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and has declared a 3-day official mourning period starting tomorrow.

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In its statement, the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium said that it has received with extreme sorrow the news of the death of the prominent international struggler, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Presidium has declared a 3-day official mourning period starting Tuesday 12 March 1985, and has extended condolences to the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Chernenko's family, and the friendly Soviet people.

From Sudan's Numayri

JN111732 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Mar (SUNA) -- President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent a cable of condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

From Angola's Dos Santos

MB121532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Condolence message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Konstantin Chernenko; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and myself, I convey our deep-felt condolences to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the death of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko dedicated a major portion of his life to the struggle for the well-being and happiness of his people, and he tirelessly worked toward the consolidation of the foundations of the socialist society erected in the USSR, thanks to the wisdom and the consistent manner with which he implemented the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism.

With his death, the Soviet people have lost an eminent leader who defended peace, social progress, and understanding among the nations. His dedication to and understanding of the problems of the oppressed and exploited peoples' struggle for liberation and independence contributed toward a strengthening of anti-imperialist and anticolonialist actions being carried out in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

In this moment of bereavement, the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee join in the grief of the Soviet people and the members of their Communist Party, and reaffirm our friendship and solidarity with them.

Please convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

My highest and fraternal respects.

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

From Ethiopia's Mengistu

EA112004 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, died last night of ill health at the age of 73.

Comrade Haile Mariam Mengistu, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today sent a message of condolences on the death of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the country's Council of Ministers and all the people of the USSR. In it he said that his grief on the death of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was deep. He added that during his life, Comrade Chernenko had constantly struggled for the construction of a communist society, international peace, and the welfare and development of mankind.

Our comrade revolutionary leader said in his message that the great achievements made by Comrade Chernenko during his life had earned him great respect and admiration from the world's peace-loving and progressive societies.

Our comrade revolutionary leader said in particular that as a sincere friend of revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Chernenko had been extending unreserved support toward alleviating our country's problems.

On behalf of the WPE Central Committee, the people and Government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf, Comrade Mengistu expressed his deep grief to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and the family of the deceased.

From Mozambique's Machel

MB121512 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1110 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Condolence message from Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the death of CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko; dated 12 March]

[Text] It is with deep grief and consternation that, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and all the Mozambican people, I offer to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet people and Government the most heartfelt condolences on the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Born in a peasant family, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko distinguished himself since his early days in the ranks of the Komsomol, and was part of the generation that matured and was forged during the struggle for the defense and consolidation of the ideals and gains of the October Revolution, which created the first socialist state. During the great difficulties which were faced during the years of consolidation of the first Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko demonstrated in the Komsomol the qualities of a patriot, militant, and leader, which enabled him to join the party as secretary of a local organization and later to be chosen to chair a department of the Communist Party in Moldavia.

As a result of his distinguished militancy and his dedication to the ideals of the October Revolution, he subsequently assumed the leadership of a department of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Hero of Socialist Labor of the Soviet Union award with which he was decorated is evidence of the recognition he received from the CPSU and the Soviet state for his lofty accomplishments and his great contribution to the cause of the people and proletariat. For wholly dedicating himself to the ideals of the party and the building of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union, reflecting the prestige and the trust that he earned as an unwavering militant, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was elected general secretary of the CPSU in February 1984. While he was in charge of the destinies of the CPSU and Soviet Government and people, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko made a relevant contribution to establishing a serious and constructive platform for the issues of peace and disarmament.

As an unconditional friend of peace- and social progress-loving peoples and countries, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was able to earn the esteem and respect of peoples of all progressive mankind, who will everlastingly remember a leader who was an untiring fighter for the cause of peace, progress, and socialism.

At this difficult hour we pay our most heartfelt tribute to the figure of the late Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and reaffirm our profound conviction that our two parties, peoples, and states will be able to honor this memory by deepening and even further promoting the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity existing between us.

We send the most heartfelt sympath to the grieved family on my own behalf, the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican state and all our people.

The struggle continues.

[Signed] Samora Moises Machel, field marshal of the Republic, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Maputo, 12 March 1985.

From Mozambique Party, Assembly

MB121536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1110 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Joint communique on the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) Party and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly in Maputo on 12 March]

[Text] The funeral of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR, will be held tomorrow. As an exemplary militant for the ideas of progress and socialism, and a dedicated combatant for the cause of international peace and disarmament, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko was a revolutionary leader who was held in great esteem by the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

The militants of the Frelimo Party deeply feel the loss of this great leader and dedicated friend, and share the grief and mourning of the CPSU militants and the Soviet people.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, expressing the sentiment of the entire Mozambican nation, have decided that tomorrow, 13 March 1985, will be observed as a day of national mourning during which the flag of the Frelimo party and the national flag will fly at half mast, with the suspension of recreational activities throughout the country. The struggle continues. Maputo, 12 March 1985.

S. African President's Reaction

MB111937 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] South Africa's state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has expressed the hope in Cape Town that the new leadership in the Soviet Union will make a serious and sincere effort to make the world a more secure place.

In his reaction to the death of President Chernenko, Mr Botha said he hoped that the new generation of leaders in the Soviet Union would leave South Africa in peace and would give them the opportunity to handle the problems in the area without involving southern Africa in the rivalry between the superpowers.

EDITORIALS DISCUSS POLICY AFTER CHERNENKO

PRAVDA Calls for Unity

PM121842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Strength of the Party and the Peoples Lies in Unity"]

[Text] The sad news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has caused deep pain in the hearts of Soviet people and all progressive mankind. An outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a patriot and internationalist, and a steadfast fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth has passed away.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum held 11 March 1985 noted that absolutely all of K.U. Chernenko's life was devoted to the cause of the Leninist party and to the interests of the Soviet people. He paid much attention to the consistent implementation of the course of improving developed socialism, further boosting the masses' creative activeness, and improving ideological work. He made a great contribution to further developing all-around cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and to consolidating the socialist community's positions. Under his leadership, the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems were implemented, a resolute rebuff was dealt to imperialism's aggressive schemes, and a tireless struggle was waged to remove the threat of nuclear war.

The grave loss is rallying Communists and our whole people still more closely. Soviet people, with complete justification, see the Leninist party as the leading and directing force of society, boundlessly trust it, and vigorously support its policy.

The entire party and the Soviet people have greeted with ardent approval the information that the extraordinary party Central Committee plenum unanimously elected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- a prominent party and state figure who devotes his knowledge, rich experience, and organizational talent to implementing the party's policy and selflessly serves Lenin's great cause and the working people's interests -- as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This exceptionally important decision has been seen everywhere in our country and abroad as yet more proof of the CPSU's unshakable loyalty to the Leninist course of creation and peace and as evidence of complete continuity in the party's policy.

The speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the plenum reveals the party's strategic line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of Soviet society's life. This invariable line embraces the transformation of the material and technical base of production, the improvement of the system of social relations, especially economic relations, and the development of man himself, the qualitative improvement of his living and working conditions and his spiritual character. At the same time, clear mention was made of what must now be done in practice to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and successfully complete the work to fulfill this year's plans and thereby ensure a confident start to the next 5-year plan.

"The resolution of the complex tasks facing us," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said, "pre-supposes the further strengthening of the party and the enhancement of its organizing and directing role. The CPSU has always proceeded and continues to proceed from the Leninist idea that a principled policy is the only correct policy. Such a collectively formulated policy will be consistently and unswervingly implemented. The party is the force capable of taking into account the interests of all classes and social groups and all nations and ethnic groups in the country, rallying them together, and mobilizing the people's energy for the common cause of communist creation."

The party sees it as its prime task to secure a decisive turning point in placing the national economy on a footing of intensive development and to reach within a short time the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the highest world level of social labor productivity. To this end it is necessary to continue to persistently improve the economic mechanism and make creative use of the fundamental principles of socialist economic management -- unswervingly implement the planned development of the economy, strengthen socialist ownership, expand the rights and enhance the independence and responsibility of enterprises, and increase their interest in the end results of work.

All economic development must ultimately be subordinated to the interests of man. The party will unswervingly pursue the social policy it has formulated and will give increasingly profound and specific expression to its program tenet: Everything in the name of man and for the good of man. It proceeds from the premise that the improvement of living conditions must be based on an increasing contribution by everyone to the common cause.

The party regards the further improvement and development of democracy and the entire system of the socialist self-management of the people as one of its vital tasks. It persistently seeks to enhance the role of the soviets and to make the trade unions, the Komsomol, people's control, and labor collectives more active. The party's policy has been and will continue to be directed toward consolidating the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia and toward steadily strengthening the friendship of the USSR's peoples.

The deepening of socialist democracy is indissolubly linked with enhancing social consciousness and expanding publicity in the work of party, state, and social organizations. The CPSU's practical experience has totally confirmed Lenin's conclusion that a state is strong by virtue of the masses' consciousness. The better informed people are, the more consciously they act and the more vigorously they support the party and its plans and program aims. Important tasks of ideological activity are to enhance Soviet people's labor and social activeness, strengthen discipline, and inculcate patriotism and internationalism.

Resolute measures to further impose order, cleanse our life from alien phenomena and any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens, and strengthen socialist legality will continue to be taken.

In the sphere of foreign policy, the CPSU and the Soviet state firmly and consistently follow the course of peace and social progress. In the struggle to implement this clear course, they see their first commandment as cherishing and strengthening in every way the fraternal friendship with the countries of the great socialist community and they do everything in their power to enhance socialism's role and influence in world affairs.

The CPSU seeks to cooperate closely with the fraternal communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and advocates unity and active cooperation among all revolutionary forces. The Soviet Union displays solidarity with the Asian, African, and Latin American countries that are traveling the path of strengthening independence and of social renewal.

Our country advocates peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among all states on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Nowadays, when the threat of nuclear war hangs over mankind, we are firmly convinced that the only sensible way out of the situation that has been created is an accord between the opposing sides on an immediate end to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, on earth and the prevention of an arms race in space. In order for such an agreement to become possible, the Soviet Union is proposing that nuclear arsenals be frozen, the further deployment of missiles be ended, and a real and major reduction in the stockpiled armaments be achieved step by step.

The USSR's partners in the talks must know that we will always respond to goodwill with goodwill and to trust with trust. At the same time, we will never waive the interests of our motherland and its allies.

In the present complex international situation, it is especially important to maintain our country's defense capability at such a level that potential aggressors are well aware that any encroachment on the security of Soviet territory and that of its allies and on Soviet people's peaceful life will be greeted with a crushing retaliatory strike.

"The time," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted, "demands intense, creative work by all party organizations from top to bottom. In all sectors, absolutely everywhere, Communists must be models of the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the good of society and must everywhere assert the Leninist style in work. This applies primarily to party cadres and to party and state leaders. The CPSU will unswervingly pursue the line of increasing exactingness and enhancing responsibility for assigned tasks."

During these days of mourning, each of us senses with special keenness that the strength of the Communist Party lies in firm, monolithic unity with the people and the strength of the Soviet people lies in unity with the party and in its proven leadership. Our party and people, rallied closely around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, will do everything to ensure that the Soviet homeland becomes still richer and mightier and that the creative potential of socialism is still more fully revealed.

IZVESTIYA Urges Loyalty

PM131117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to the Great Cause"]

[Text] The documents and decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held 11 March are currently being studied with tremendous attention in our country and abroad. In connection with the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the plenum noted that the CPSU and all the Soviet people have suffered a grave loss: An outstanding state and party figure, patriot and internationalist, and consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace in the world has departed this life. The plenum stressed that in these days of grief, Communists and all Soviet people are rallying still more closely around the party Central Committee and its Politburo. With every justification, Soviet people see the party as the wise leading and guiding force of society, and they are fully determined to struggle selflessly for the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. They are convinced from the experience of all their life that it is indeed a vanguard capable, in V.I. Lenin's words, of "leading all the people," of "being the teacher, leader, and guide of all working people."

As always happens in life, the party has more than once had to climb steep passes along its way. But every time, it has found the courage and strength to scale the next height and further strengthen its loyalty to its revolutionary traditions, its Leninist principles, and its great cause.

The extraordinary Central Committee plenum examined the question of electing a general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and unanimously elected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev to this high post.

In numerous responses to the plenum results, Soviet people are noting with satisfaction that its decisions reflect the revolutionary continuity of the Leninist party's policy.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum. He stressed that the strategic line elaborated at the 26th congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was and is unchanged. This is a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of society's life. It is a question of transforming the material and technical base of production. It is a question of improving the system of social relations, first and foremost economic relations. It is also a question of developing man himself and bringing about a qualitative improvement in the material conditions of his life and work and his spiritual makeup.

A decisive turn must be achieved in transferring the national economy onto a footing of intensive development. In a short space of time we must -- we are obliged to -- reach the foremost scientific and technical positions and the world's highest level of productivity of social labor.

In order to resolve this task more successfully, it is necessary to continue to persistently improve the economic machinery and the entire management system. In following this path and choosing the optimum solutions, it is important to apply creatively the fundamental principles of socialist economic management. This means steadily implementing the planned development of the economy, strengthening socialist ownership, extending rights, increasing enterprises' autonomy and responsibility, and stepping up their interest in the end results of work. It means subordinating all economic development ultimately to Soviet people's interests.

The party, it was stressed at the plenum, will steadfastly pursue the social policy it has elaborated. Everything on behalf of people and for the good of people: This programmatic tenet must be filled with an increasingly deep and specific content. Improvement in people's living conditions must be based on their increasing contribution to the common cause. Wherever deviations from this principle are permitted, social justice, which is a most important factor in socialist society's unity and stability, is inevitably violated.

The party regards the further improvement and development of democracy and the whole system of socialist self-management of the people as a fundamental task of domestic policy. The tasks here are multifaceted. They involve further enhancing the role of soviets and galvanizing the trade unions, Komsomol, people's control, and labor collectives. Pressing work lies ahead both in areas already mapped out and in new ones.

The deepening of socialist democracy is inextricably bound up with raising social consciousness. The effectiveness of educational work shows itself above all in the way in which workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia participate in solving both major and minor problems, in the way in which they work, and in the way in which they combat shortcomings. Enhancing Soviet people's labor and social activeness, tightening discipline, and fostering patriotism and internationalism are important tasks in all ideological activity.

In so doing, the party will continue to take firm measures to instill greater order, cleanse our life of alien phenomena and any encroachments upon the interests of our society and its citizens, and strengthen socialist legality.

It is necessary, the CPSU Central Committee plenum said, to further expand publicity in the work of party, soviet, state, and public organizations. V.I. Lenin said that the masses' consciousness makes the state strong. Our practice has fully confirmed this conclusion. The better informed people are, the more consciously they act and the more vigorously they support the party and its plans and program aims.

In the foreign policy sphere, the CPSU's course is clear and consistent. It is a course of peace and progress.

The party and state's first commandment is to protect and strengthen all round the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies -- the countries of the great socialist community.

The Soviet Union has always supported the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial oppression. Today our sympathies are on the side of the Asian, African, and Latin American countries that are taking the path of strengthening independence and social renewal.

As for relations with capitalist states, the party will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union will always respond with goodwill to goodwill and with trust to trust. But we will never foresake the interests of our motherland and its allies, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed.

The Soviet Union values the successes in the relaxation of international tension achieved in the seventies and is prepared to participate in continuing the process of arranging peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between states on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. New steps in this direction would provide a fitting greeting to the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

The CPSU is an essentially international party. The plenum convincingly demonstrated once again that people who think like us abroad can be sure that in the struggle for peace and social progress Lenin's party will, as always, cooperate closely with the fraternal communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties and advocate unity and vigorous interaction on the part of all revolutionary forces.

Solving the complex tasks facing us presupposes the further strengthening of the party and the enhancement of its organizing and directing role. The CPSU has always proceeded on the basis of Lenin's idea that a principled policy is the only correct policy. And this is the policy, elaborated collectively, which will be implemented consistently and unswervingly. The party is the force that is capable of considering the interests of all classes and social groups and all nations and ethnic groups in the country, unite them, and mobilize the people's energy for the common cause of communist creation.

The party's policy has been and will continue to be aimed at consolidating the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia and unswervingly strengthening the friendship of the peoples of our great multinational power.

The CPSU is determined to continue to develop young people's creative initiative in every way, take pains to improve women's working and living conditions, and pay attention to the needs and requirements of war and labor veterans.

In the complex international situation it is more important than ever before to maintain our motherland's defense capability at a level that would make perfectly clear to potential aggressors: Any encroachments on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies, on the peaceful life of Soviet citizens, will meet with a crushing retaliatory strike.

Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are now proceeding on a broad scale. The congress will discuss the new edition of the party program and define plans for the country's development in the next 5-year plan and in the period through the year 2000.

The times call for intensive, creative work. Here a tremendous role belongs to the soviets, to all their deputies, to the multimillion-strong aktiv of the organs of people's power, and above all, to Communists. In all sectors, everywhere, Communists must set an example in fulfilling their civic duty and in working conscientiously for the benefit of society, firmly establishing the Leninist style of work everywhere. It was noted at the plenum that the CPSU will steadily steer a course toward greater exactingness and toward enhancing the responsibility of leaders at all levels for matters entrusted to them. Much work lies ahead. Above all it is necessary to successfully complete work to fulfill the current year's plans for socioeconomic development and thus to ensure a confident start in the next 5-year plan.

Currently we are all more keenly aware than ever of how mighty and monolithic the ranks of the Communists are and how close and united our Soviet people are.

The party's objectives are clear and noble. They have enabled the CPSU to win the working people's boundless trust. The party's strength lies in unity with the people. The people's strength lies in unity with the party, in its leadership.

Soviet people express their unshakable determination in inseparable union with the party, rallied around its Central Committee, to do all in their power to ensure that Lenin's cause triumphs, that our Soviet motherland becomes even richer and mightier, and that the creative force of socialism is revealed even more fully.

AUCCTU SECRETARY DEFENDS SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Trade unions in the U.S.S.R. have immeasurably bigger rights than trade unions in capitalist countries, Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. (AUCCTU) writes in the newspaper GUDOK today.

The share of trade union members in the Soviet Union in the overall number of factory and office workers stands at almost 99 per cent, whereas in the U.S.A. it makes up 18 per cent, 30 percent in Japan and 31 per cent in France.

Aleksandr Subbotin writes that over the past few years many laws on extending and developing trade union rights were enacted in the U.S.S.R., notably, the law on work collectives, on enhancing their role in the running of enterprises, departments and organizations. Conversely, in capitalist countries an onslaught on trade union rights and liberties is under way. For example, legislation on the right to employment is in force in 19 states of the U.S.A. It gives the authorities the possibility to outlaw trade union organizations.

Touching on cooperation between Soviet trade unions, party and state organizations of the country, Aleksandr Subbotin writes that the joint resolution of different questions broadens their possibilities in defending the rights of the working people. Not a single law concerning labor and pay-levels in the U.S.S.R. can be re-enacted without the consent of the trade unions, the author notes.

There exist legislative guarantees of the right of people to work in the U.S.S.R. This is recorded both in the constitutions and fundamentals of legislation of the U.S.S.R. and union republics. Decisions of a trade union are obligatory for the management, Aleksandr Subbotin stresses. It should be noted that under the existing legislation management is to be brought to account for any actions that hinder trade unions from performing their direct functions. The operation of 3,000 workshops was suspended in 1982 alone on the demand of trade unions because labor protection laws were not complied with there, and 9,800 economic managers were relieved of their posts.

Touching on allegations that Soviet trade unions are "denied the right" to take strike action, Aleksandr Subbotin emphasizes that such a right was not cancelled by anyone or by any special decree. In the U.S.S.R. the means of production are owned by the entire people. In such conditions interruptions in work only damage the interests of the workforce. The example of that is a wave of strikes in Poland in the early 1980s provoked by anti-socialist elements.

Allegations to the effect that trade unions in socialist countries "overindulge in politics" are unsubstantiated, Aleksandr Subbotin believes. The arms race has an extremely adverse impact on the living standards of the working people, whereas the lessening of tensions opens up a road toward scaled-up trade. Up to 2 million people are provided with jobs in Western European countries thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union. That is why, Aleksandr Subbotin emphasizes, trade unions cannot stay away from taking sides in the struggle between peace forces and war mongers.

GENERAL WRITES ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION

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[Article by Major General Prof V. Samoylenko, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "The Defense of Socialism: Historical Experience and the Present Day":
"The Friendship of the Peoples Is Winning"]

[Text] The decades of Soviet society's development since the October Revolution have shown most convincingly that the international fraternity and indissoluble friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of our multinational socialist motherland are among the most important sources of that society's creative and military strength. This fraternity and friendship not only withstood the grim trials of the Great Patriotic War but were also among the decisive factors of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany.

In the history of relations among millions of people representing different nations and national groups the world had until then never known unity of interests and aims, will and actions, heroism and selflessness of the kind that were shown in our fraternal alliance in the war years and which are being shown now. All this provides vivid evidence of the triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and of its very positive influence on the defense capability of the Soviet state and the conditions of its Armed Forces.

It is now common knowledge that the leaders of fascist Germany, when formulating their plans for an aggressive war, regarded the Soviet Union as an "artificial" association of a huge number of nations, as nothing but an "ethnic conglomerate" lacking viability. With impudent self-assurance the bosses of the reich were hoping by means of political subversion to set the peoples of the Soviet republics against one another and to weaken their union by internecine struggle. A directive from Hitler's command ordered: "In the Baltic countries... differences among the Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, and Russians are to be used in Germany's interests... in the south possible differences between the Ukrainians and the Great Russians are to be used in our interests... in the Caucasus differences among the indigenous peoples -- Georgians, Armenians, Tatars, and Russians -- are to be used in our interests..."

The high priests of fascism, who mechanically assimilated and zealously implanted just one type of national relations, relations of a ferocious nationalism and racism, could not understand that the years of building socialism in the Soviet land were at the same time years of the establishment of socialist national relations and socialist nations, years of molding the personality of the internationalist patriot.

Soviet experience confirmed the brilliant prediction of K. Marx and F. Engels that as class antagonism disappears so will national antagonism. The Great October Revolution ensured the close unification of all the peoples under the leadership of the working class with the aim of eliminating the system of capitalist exploitation and, along with it, the system of national oppression.

History has concentrated the major contradictions of social life into national relations, often giving them an extremely acute and dramatic form. Thus, the solution of the nationalities question, even under the favorable conditions provided by the socialist system, which is collectivist and internationalist in its essence, proved neither easy nor simple. It required purposeful intensive activity by the Communist Party and considerable efforts by the working class.

Lenin's party proclaimed and implemented the political, legal, and actual (economic and cultural) equality of the peoples and established a new type of national relations, relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in building socialism and defending it against imperialism's intrigues.

The unification of the Soviet republics into a single union, the USSR, was an historic landmark on that path achieved through the will of the working people of our multinational motherland.

The unification of all the country's peoples into a single union afforded unprecedented potential for their economic, social, and cultural progress and for the strengthening of the integrated Soviet state's defense might. This was not the simple amalgamation but the repeated multiplication of the peoples' material and moral forces.

As a result of the measures taken and thanks to the selfless assistance of the great Russian people, the economies of the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan developed at a faster rate than the all-union average. Whereas industrial production in the USSR in 1940 was 7.7 times higher than in 1913, in Belorussia it had increased by 8.1 times, in Kazakhstan it had increased by 7.8 times, in Georgia the figure was 10 times, and in Armenia it was 8.7 times. The eastern regions of the USSR more than tripled their industrial output in 1940 compared with 1913.

The interwar period was, unfortunately, too brief to shape the socialist nations' new way of life once and for all. However, even the amount that had been done secured the unprecedented strengthening of Soviet society's sociopolitical and internationalist unity and made it possible to create the kind of defensive potential that ensured victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The mighty new industrial complexes created in the prewar years in the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics played a tremendous role in meeting the needs of the front. Furthermore, 2,593 industrial enterprises were transferred east from the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the frontline and other threatened areas of the RSFSR in the second half of 1941.

Each Soviet republic made a fitting contribution to the victory. Kazakhstan, for example, was the main base of the nonferrous metallurgy industry and commissioned 150 major defense industry enterprises evacuated from the western parts of the country. Nine out of every 10 bullets fired at the enemy during the war were made at the Chimkent and Leninogorsk lead plants.

The course and outcome of the war against the fascist aggressors predetermined in many respects those profound qualitative changes in the Soviet land's sociopolitical life, changes that occurred in the process of socialist transformation. As a result a working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and labor intelligentsia were formed in all the union republics and Soviet society's moral-political and ideological unity was strengthened. The mortal danger threatening our motherland did not disunite the USSR's peoples or undermine their confidence in victory but instead united them even more into a single combat camp and imparted an even loftier quality to the friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples.

K. Marx once wrote that "war tests a nation." Our socialist nations withstood that test with honor. Not one of them trembled before the "stick" of the fascist occupiers nor was tempted by their "carrot." They all remained staunchly part and parcel of our socialist state and demonstrated boundless devotion to the Leninist party and loyalty to its great ideals. This devotion and patriotism of Soviet people, irrespective of national affiliation, gave rise to mass heroism at the front and unprecedented exploits by working people behind the lines.

It was the entire friendly family of Soviet peoples joined by the indissoluble bonds of brotherhood, that was the main hero of the Great Patriotic War.

Alongside representatives of the Russian people, who comprised the main nucleus of the Army and Navy, the sons and daughters of all the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups fought courageously against the common enemy, the fascist aggressor. In single formation they staunchly defended every inch of their dear Soviet land.

In the Battle of Moscow selflessness and heroism were shown by tankmen from the illustrious brigade of M.Ye. Katukov, cavalymen from the formations of L.M. Dovator and I.A. Pliyev, and riflemen from the Lettish Rifle Division. The servicemen of the 316th Rifle Division under the command of General I.V. Panfilov covered themselves with unfading glory in this battle. This division, comprising mainly Kazakhs and Kirgiz, steadfastly held the lines of the Volokalamsk Salient for 33 days.

Exceptional steadfastness, valor, and heroism was shown by servicemen of various nationalities in the battle of Stalingrad. This battle took place at a period of the war when Hitlerite propaganda was particularly diligent in its clumsy attempts to sow national discord among our country's peoples and set them against each other. Stalingrad, which Ukrainians, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Georgians, Armenians, the sons of the entire multinational Soviet power, courageously defended alongside Russians, was a fitting reply to the enemy's schemes.

At that time PRAVDA wrote: "In Stalingrad, near Leningrad, and in the Caucasus, the blood of Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Tajiks, Belorussians, Azerbaijanis, Georgians... is being mingled in fierce battles. Brotherhood sealed in bloodshed for the motherland is the strongest kind of brotherhood. There is no friendship stronger than sworn brotherhood. The entire Land of the Soviets has joined hands in brotherhood in the sacred cause of the defense of the fatherland."

When the Soviet troop offensive began, the glory of servicemen of different nationalities rang out on all fronts from the Arctic to the Caucasus. In critical moments of battle the Russian A. Matrosov, the Uzbek T. Erdzhigitov, the Estonian I. Laar, the Ukrainian A. Shevchenko, the Kirgiz Ch. Tuleberdiyev, the Moldavian I. Soltys, the Kazakh S. Baymagambetov, and many others threw themselves on enemy pillboxes.

National formations showed unprecedented steadfastness and heroism on the Great Patriotic War fronts. Party and soviet organs and all the republics' working people devoted great attention to these formations, maintained close links with them, replenished them with new contingents, and inspired them to accomplish feats.

The partisan movement was one of the vivid manifestations of the friendship of the USSR's peoples. Party organizations created an enormous partisan army behind enemy lines that comprised representatives of our country's most diverse nations and ethnic groups. During the war more than 1 million armed partisans operated behind enemy lines. From mid-1942 the German fascist command was forced to assign 10 percent of its ground forces to combat them. During the war years partisans and the underground destroyed or captured hundreds of thousands of Hitlerites, their accomplices, and officials in the occupation apparatus, and carried out more than 21,000 train derailments.

Educated by the party in the spirit of internationalism, Soviet people actively participated in the European people's antifascist struggle. Thousands of Soviet citizens fought in the ranks of the resistance movement in Poland and Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Belgium, and other countries. M. Guseyn-Zade in Yugoslavia, F.A. Poletayev in Italy, V.V. Porik in France and others gained immortal fame and become national heroes in those countries.

The Soviet people's world historical victory in the Great Patriotic War was the natural result of the unprecedented courage and heroism of all our motherland's nations and ethnic groups, their sociopolitical and ideological unity, and monolithic cohesion under the party's Leninist banner. Routing the aggressor, they defended the world's first socialist working people's fatherland, liberated many peoples from Nazi servitude, saved world civilization from the fascist barbarians, and thereby accomplished a very great international feat.

The defense of socialism and of the socialist fatherland is profoundly international in its sociopolitical nature and essence. This very important proposition of Lenin's was reaffirmed most thoroughly by the Great Patriotic War. The dynamics of national relations in our society, their state, and the further development of the peoples' friendship and fraternity are also having their influence on the solution of defense tasks under the conditions of developed socialism.

The USSR's entry into the stage of mature socialism and its improvement ensure a high degree of maturity for social and national relations. The Soviet economy has acquired a new qualitative state. It is a single national economic complex that includes the economies of the republics and that is developing in accordance with a single state plan. The further development of socialist democracy is being effected in the inextricable unity of all-union statehood and the republics' national statehood. A new social and international community of people, the Soviet people, has become a reality in our country. All this has increased our creative potential many times over and at the same time the potential for safeguarding the motherland's security still more reliably and the defense of the gains of socialism.

Of course, even at the stage of developed socialism the nationalities question remains a reality that gives rise to its own problems. The party comprehensively considers and promptly defines ways of resolving them. The new draft of the CPSU program that is now being prepared, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, should also reveal "the nature of the nationalities question under the conditions of mature socialism and illumine the future of the nations stemming from the objective process of the internationalization of social life and their gradual but steady rapprochement."

The general party line on the nationalities question is also strictly implemented in the Soviet Armed Forces. This commits our military cadres to a great deal. They are called on to fully ensure that every Soviet citizen, irrespective of his nationality, can fulfill in the best way the honorable duty and use the great right that military service represents in our country. This applies to the organization of drafts, to the allocation of servicemen to the branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops, and to training and educational work in the Army and Navy. The main guidelines here are the requirements of the USSR Constitution, which declares the defense of the socialist fatherland to be a matter for the entire people and the sacred duty of every Soviet citizen.

There has never been a place and there is no place in the Soviet Armed Forces for the slightest manifestations of discrimination against servicemen of any nationality or ethnic group. However, today we are talking about something else: about how all Soviet republics should be represented even more fully in our officer corps, about how the envoys doing their military service should be enlisted more actively to master the most sophisticated types of weapons and combat equipment, and about how all training and educational work, the entire tenor of life, should be structured in the military collectives with a consideration for the national composition and should help to reinforce martial comradeship and mutual aid.

The military councils, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are doing a lot to educate the personnel in a spirit of love for their single motherland and nationwide pride in its historical achievements, in the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR and of readiness to fulfill their sacred duty to defend the socialist fatherland. Much is also being done to ensure a healthy moral climate in our multinational military collectives: much, but, unfortunately, not everything, especially in the study of the reasons and factors influencing national relations and the improvement of the standard of national relations.

Of course, as the society of developed socialism progresses socially and spiritually, international relations and the qualities of the individual acquire dominant importance. However, elements generated not only by the socialist way of life but also by other, sometimes incidental, phenomena may be introduced into the individual consciousness. Here vestiges of the past, certain blunders in educational work, and the outside influence of bourgeois nationalist propaganda may play a negative role. Hence the task of persistently and purposefully shaping in Soviet people and the Soviet Armed Forces internationalist convictions and lofty patriotic feelings.

All objective conditions have been created in the USSR Armed Forces to ensure that relations in multinational military collectives are built on the basis of the principles of friendship and fraternity. However, objective opportunities do not automatically become reality. To rally the military collectives socially and internationally systematic work is required on patriotic and international education with all categories of personnel.

Everything in this work is important: the strict observance of Lenin's principles of international education, a political assessment of the manifestation of any nationalist anomalies, the rendering of effective aid to individual non-Russian servicemen in studying the Russian language, and much else besides. The propaganda of the traditions of friendship, fraternity, and martial comradeship manifested so graphically during the Great Patriotic War is an important and effective means of international education.

The constant improvement of the forms and methods of the servicemen's international education and the consolidation of ties of martial comradeship will make it possible to enhance still further the cohesion of the multinational military collectives and the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. Together with the friendly armies of the Warsaw Pact countries they will continue reliably to stand guard over the gains of socialism and to act as the bulwark of peace and international security.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES RESOLUTION ON BUILDERS' PAY

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[Unattributed report: "On Improving the Organization of Labor and the Pay and Incentives System in Construction"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU adopted a resolution "On Improving the Organization of Labor and the Pay and Incentives System in Construction" on 24 January 1985.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to implement in 1985 and in the 12th 5-Year Plan measures aimed at further stepping up the economic interest of labor collectives of construction and installation organizations in the prompt commissioning of production capacities and projects, the acceleration of the rate of growth of labor productivity, the enhancement of the quality of construction work, and the reduction of the prime cost of work. Here the wage fund should be made more closely dependent on the volume, nature, and labor-intensiveness of the work done.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed in 1985 to set stable wage norms for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the 12th 5-Year Plan, differentiated according to the nature of the work being done, for workers employed in construction and installation work and at subsidiary production units, making provision for a progressive relationship between the rate of growth of labor productivity and the rate of increase of the workers' average wage.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, main construction administrations, associations, trusts, administrations, and other construction and installation organizations, in conjunction with trade union central committees, are instructed: to elaborate and implement measures for the further wide dissemination in construction of progressive forms of labor organization and incentives that ensure the successful fulfillment of construction and installation work, mainly by the team and integrated-flow contract methods;

To introduce in construction production a system of annual, quarterly, and monthly planning of the work of production sections and teams and to make provision in the plans for special-purpose targets for the fulfillment of individual technological phases of construction and installation operations and for the commissioning and installation operations and for the commissioning of production capacities and projects;

To implement the transfer of teams to autonomous financing, ensuring that the expenditure of material and other resources in the teams is taken into account; to amalgamate teams with a view to creating the possibility of the fulfillment by one team, as a rule, of technologically complete stages in construction or the construction of whole projects.

As experience is accumulated, to transfer to contract forms of labor organization and payment the collectives of production sectors and, subsequently, larger structural subunits. To incorporate engineers and technicians in the amalgamated teams (where expedient and to entrust them with the leadership of these teams, with work payment based on the results of the team's work; to enhance the role of team councils and team leaders' councils in production management, the improvement of labor organization, and the strengthening of discipline. It is recommended that team leaders' councils including representatives of general contractor and subcontractor organizations be set up during the construction of projects; to carry out in 1985-1986 the retraining (improvement of qualifications) of team leaders, and subsequently to do this at least once every 5 years.

Additional payments are laid down for team and link leaders for the leadership of the team or link, depending on the number of workers and the volume and characteristics of the work done. Additional payments are made on condition that the team or link fulfills targets on schedule and that work is of a high standard, taking the state of labor and production discipline into account.

With a view to providing incentives for multishift work by construction and installation organizations and improving the utilization of construction machinery, leaders of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations should establish, by agreement with the relevant trade union committees, additional pay for workers and on-site [lineynyye] engineers and technicians to the tune of 35 percent of the hourly wage (salary) rate for each hour worked at night within the limits of the organizations' wage fund and the estimated cost of construction of the projects in question.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, main construction administrations, associations, trusts, administrations, and other construction and installation organizations are instructed to effect a consistent transition to calculating wages for work done on the basis of construction estimates and to ensure the application of amalgamated comprehensive norms and wage rates and the formation on this of a system of work payment by the job, on the basis of end results (per phase, unit, installation, or project).

Design and technological design organizations, in drawing up plans, should divide projects into technological units [uzly] with a specified volume of construction and installation work, labor expenditure, and material resources requirements.

With a view to increasing the interest of the collectives of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations in making savings in the wage fund, it is laid down that wage savings calculated on the basis of the volume of construction and installation work actually done during the year should remain at the disposal of the construction and installation organization and be transferred to the material incentives fund.

Leaders of trusts and equivalent organizations are granted the right, by agreement with trade union committees, to establish increased supplements out of savings from the wage fund to be added to the wage rates of highly skilled workers employed in particularly responsible operations for professional skill (up to 16 percent of the wage rate for fourth grade workers, 20 percent for fifth grade workers, and 24 percent for sixth grade workers). These supplements are to be reduced or entirely removed if work indicators deteriorate.

It is laid down that any overexpenditure of the wage fund that is allowed to occur is subject to compulsory repayment (within a year of the time it occurs) out of savings from the wage fund or out of the material incentives fund of the construction and installation trust or equivalent organizations, or where that is insufficient, out of the reserve wage fund or material incentives fund of the ministry of department.

Where an unrepaid overexpenditure of the wage fund exists at the end of the year, the remuneration given to leadership workers of the trust or equivalent organization for the overall results of work over the year is reduced in accordance with existing legislation.

It is laid down that from 1985 the planning of the numbers and wage fund of leadership workers, engineers and technicians (including on-site personnel), and employees of construction and installation organizations should take place on the basis of normatives per R1 million of construction and installation work in line with the estimated cost of work carried out in a given year.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstroy, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and USSR Ministry of Finance are instructed to establish in 1985 norms for the numbers and wage fund of leadership workers, engineers and technicians (including on-site personnel), and employees per R1 million of construction and installation operations.

It is laid down that the entire saving from the wage fund obtained as a result of a reduction in the numbers of leadership workers, engineers, technicians, and employees compared with the numbers envisaged in the normative, calculated on the basis of the volume of construction and installation work actually done during the year, remains at the disposal of trusts and equivalent organizations and may be used to pay supplements to the extent of 50 percent of the salary of the worker, including leaders of trusts, administrations, and equivalent organizations, on-site personnel, and the administrative apparatus of trust and the other organizations. These supplements are reduced or entirely removed if work indicators deteriorate.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the work of construction and installation organizations, it is deemed expedient to introduce increased indicators for assigning construction, construction and installation, specialized, startup and adjustment, construction repair, and restoration organizations and other equivalent organizations to groups for determining the pay of leadership workers, engineers, and technicians. In defining pay groups, the specific features and labor-intensiveness of the work must be taken into account, as well as the need to increase the proportion of work on the modernization of existing enterprises.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are granted the right to increase the salaries of leadership workers, engineers, and technicians (whose pay depends on the group specified) in construction and installation trusts, administrations, and equivalent organizations in cases where the actual volume of work done by these organizations is significantly in excess of the indicators laid down for the relevant group.

It is laid down that the schedules for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects that give the right to the payment of bonuses for full-scale commissioning are the schedules originally laid down in annual plans for economic and social development.

It is laid down that where the construction and installation trust, administration, or equivalent organization ensures the commissioning of all the production capacities and construction projects provided for in the economic and social development plan in a given year, each worker may be paid a commissioning bonus equivalent to up to 6 months' salary (wages) in the year. If all the planned capacities and projects are not commissioned, the ceiling for bonuses must not exceed 4 months' salary (wages) in the year. These bonuses are paid irrespective of other work indicators.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Gosstroy, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, are instructed to establish maximum ceilings for workers' individual bonuses for the commissioning of a production capacity or a single project depending on the normative duration of its construction.

It is laid down that resources for bonus payments for the commissioning of production capacities and projects on the scale envisaged should be incorporated in construction estimates. These resources cannot be used for other purposes.

Leaders of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations acting as general contractors must define before the start of construction the terms and scale of bonus payments for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects for each collective taking part in the construction work, and also for leadership workers, engineers, and technicians. The scale of bonuses must be determined depending on the nature and labor-intensiveness of the work being done and the contribution of the relevant organizations and workers to the end result -- the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects on schedule.

Leaders of construction and installation trust and equivalent organizations acting as general contractors are permitted to reduce (by no more than 50 percent) the total sum of resources available for bonus payments for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects if work schedules are not fulfilled on time. The resources not used in this event are spent by the general contractor organizations on paying bonuses to workers in other organizations that have helped to speed up the construction and commissioning of the given capacities and projects in accordance with the schedules laid down.

Leaders of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations are granted the right to earmark some of the resources available for bonuses for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects in order to provide incentives for workers of industrial enterprises belonging to the trusts and workers of motor transport organizations that have participated directly in the construction of the projects concerned and promoted the speediest completion of construction work.

Bonuses may be paid in the form of an advance to workers employed on projects where the normative duration of construction work is more than 1 year, with up to 50 percent of the total sum available for bonuses for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects being used for this purpose. The remainder of the bonus sum is paid after the state acceptance committee has ratified, in accordance with the procedure laid down, the document on the acceptance of the relevant capacities and projects for commissioning in accordance with the planned schedule.

Advance bonuses are paid for the on-schedule fulfillment of individual targets and phases of construction that have a substantial impact on the timely commissioning of the production capacities and construction projects.

The payment of advance bonuses is extended to workers in the apparatus of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations, production technology supply [komplektatsiya] administrations, and industrial enterprises belonging to the trusts, as well as to workers of motor transport organizations participating directly in the construction of projects and promoting the speediest completion of construction work, and to workers in client services and workers of planning and survey organizations.

The resolution grants the leaders of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations acting as general contractors the right, by agreement with trade union committees, to use up to 5 percent of the resources allocated for advance payment of bonuses for the commissioning of production capacities and construction projects to provide incentives for workers on the basis of the results of socialist competition for the prompt, high-quality fulfillment of important phases of construction work.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are permitted to pay bonuses to workers in the administrative apparatus of main territorial construction administrations (All-Union Construction and Installation Associations) which have participated directly and made a significant contribution to ensuring the prompt commissioning of specific production capacities and construction projects, up to 2 months' salary in a year.

In order to strengthen the influence of bonuses on increasing the efficiency of construction work and creating the necessary construction groundwork, bonuses are introduced for leadership workers, engineers, technicians, and employees of construction and installation trusts, administrations, and equivalent organizations for the results of economic activity up to 1 month's salary per quarter. These bonuses are paid separately: 50 percent of the bonus for the fulfillment of quarterly plans for the volume of construction and installation work, given that demands relating to the quality of construction work are observed, and 25 percent each for the fulfillment of targets for the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of the prime cost of construction and installation work.

These bonuses are paid from the material incentives fund, and bonuses for on-site engineers and technicians are also paid out of savings from production sectors' wage funds.

The resolution instructs ministries, departments, main construction and installation trusts, and equivalent organizations to implement measures to ensure that construction industry enterprises, production technology supply administrations, and transport organizations supply materials, articles, and structures in full, as an important condition of the development of the team and integrated-flow contract and the improvement of construction production.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Gosstroy, in conjunction with the AUCCTU and with the participation of the ministries and departments concerned, are given 2 months in which to elaborate and approve a provision on material incentives and on increasing responsibility for the full supply and high quality of construction materials, articles, and structures.

Leaders of construction and installation trusts and equivalent organizations are granted the right, exceptionally, to permit construction organizations belonging to these trusts in the capacity of production units to form a material incentives fund on the basis of the results of their activity, using the profits they obtain.